THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

THE LANDHOLDERS of Bhaugulpore presented an address to the Lieutenant-Governor on his recent visit to that district. We are sorry we cannot give the address *in extenso* but we make the following extract:

Many of your Honor's memorialists are in possession of their estates from times long anterior to the Permanent Settlement, and others have succeeded to them by right of purchase on the faith of the rights secured to Zemindars by that settlement and the laws that have hitherto prevailed. They cannot but feel deeply any sudden interference with those rights or the creation of new rights in favor of tenants, and by circumscribing or curtailing the privileges and rights enjoyed by the landholder class, more specially when there is no necessity, political or otherwise, for such interference.

Your Honor's memorialists feel bound to bring to your Honor's notice as reflecting on the character of the measure proposed by the Rent Commission, that ever since the publication of their proceedings and the agitation that took place consequent thereupon, the market value of landed property, in the estimation of the public, has deteriorated owing to public confidence in the security of the rights hitherto enjoyed by the Zemindars and landholders having been shaken. Capitalists now hesitate to invest in Zemindari property on the score of the proposed legislation.

This is quite true Capitalists now hesitate to invest money in land because of the proposed radical legislation.

THE NATIONAL MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION of Bhaugulpore presented an address to the Lieutenant-Governor, in reply to which His Honor made some pertinent observations. His Honor said:

I am glad to learn that the orders I have recently issued on the object of the employment of Beharis in your division have given you satisfaction, and that, as natives of Behar, you acquiesce in the justice of limiting the period within which Beharis can count on any preference being shown them for admission to the Public Service in their own Province. I view with special satisfaction the existence among you of a spirit which impels you to say that you look forward to an early date when "Beharis will be able to hold their own in fair competition with their Bengal neighbours."

ON THE subject of Mahomedan education His Honor remarked:

"I have also to acknowledge the sensible opinions you express on Mahomedan education and the causes which have retarded its progress. You recognize the fact that the backwardness of Mahomedans in regard to education is due not to any failings on the part of Government, but to your own past indifference to the advantages which were offered to you. You do no more than state the bare truth when you attribute the low state of education among your co-religionists to "unreasonable prejudice and mistaken religious zeal which prevented Mahomedans availing themselves of that English education which Government offered them, almost for nothing." The first step towards improvement in any walk of life is the recognition of defects to be remedied; and, therefore,, I am glad to receive the assurance you now give that of late years Mahomedans have seen their mistake, and are resolved to make up for wasted time and lost opportunities. There is the surest gurantee of progress if you take up the matter in this resolve, and as the action of Government should promote your legislative aspirations, I am in a position to say that I have now under consideration the question of establishing in Calcutta a Mahomedan English college which will afford your co-religionists all those opportunities for higher English education which you in common with other influential representatives of Mahomedan community, declare to be the chief means of improving the condition of Musulmans throughout these provinces."

REGARDING the introduction of the Kaithi character the Lieutenant-Governor remarked:

On the question of the introduction of the Kaithi character into official proceedings in Behar, I have already expressed an opinion with which you have doubtless become acquainted. The question was no longer an open one when I assumed the office of Lieutenant-Governor; but since that time nothing has occurred to throw doubt on the wisdom of the orders passed on the subject. It seems to me, gentlemen, that too much is being made of this change of character; for I need hardly say that the change practically extends no farther. During my tour in the Patna Division I have made enquiries on this point, and I find that while no substantial difficulties have been met in carrying out the change, the use of Kaithi has been productive of much and general good among the mass of people. I can, therefore, hold out no hopes of a reversal of the orders in question, nor of any modification of them in the direction you mention. To give a choice between three characters, as you propose, would be to introduce a fruitful source of confusion into the transaction of public business. I have no doubt that in a few years you yourselves will recognize the wisdom of the policy which has enabled the mass of the people to communicate freely with the authorities, and to understand what is wanted of them better than they do now.

We do not quite agree with His Honor upon this point. The Kaithi which the Government has adopted is a new character, and it will gradually lead to a new language. This is not the right thing. The Devanagri character is the most ancient and best understood, it is used in the North-Western Provinces and ought to have been adopted for official proceedings in Behar. The adoption of the new Kaithi is a move backwards.

SAYS THE ENGLISHMAN:

When Sir Ashley Eden was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, he is said to have declared that his power of patronage and promotion was only a limited power. It was limited by the necessity imposed on him to take into consideration the health of the *wives and daughters of each of the civilians concerned.*"

The italics are ours. How long since have our civilians taken to polygamy? We thought that as Christians they took only one wife a time. But the *Englishman* knows better. He assures us that each has wives. Has the polygammic institution of the country permeated the ranks of our rulers? What a sight it would be to see half-a-dozen dames on the arms of a Lord Mayor of Calcutta or some other big wig!

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

DURING his recent visit to Bhaugulpore the Lieutenant-Governor inaugurated the new water-works of that town. We are told that the tent was tastefully decorated, and at the further end over the chair occupied by His Honor a banner with the following inscription had been hung:—

AQUA
ROBUR
TENET.

This device combined an appropriate allusion to the ceremony in hand, with a double illustration of the initials of the Lieutenant-Governor's name. Mr. Barlow opened the proceedings with an address, explaining how the idea of making these water-works had been started and the manner in which the subsequent operations connected with the enterprise had been carried out. In reply His Honor said:

I cannot help thinking that the point which claims and deserves our prominent notice in all these proceedings is that this great work of beneficence and usefulness owes much of its success to the members of your own Municipal Committee, that it was fostered and forwarded by the intelligent persistency of your own Vice Chairman, and that its prospect of eventual accomplishment is almost entirely due to the munificent liberality of residents of the town and district.

Here, at any rate, we have a refutation of the assertion that the people of this country are indifferent in the cause of progress and improvement, and we find in the combination of a knowledge of local wants and in the means by which those local wants can be met and the need supplied the surest guarantees that the Municipal Committee of Bhaugulpore are intelligently alive to the interests of their town, and have men capable of securing for those interests a successful issue. I cannot hesitate in this connection to express the appreciation which I feel for the disinterested munificence of the gentlemen whose liberality has supplied the means by which this large work can be carried out, and I am sure the district may be proud that it possesses such public-spirited benefactors as Surendra Narain Sing, the Zemindar of Barwari, who has contributed a lac of rupees towards the completion of this project, or of eminent citizens like the Maharajah of Gidhore and Shib Chunder Bannerji who, to the detriment possibly for their private interests, devote their time and their money to the advancement of the good of the people among whom they live. In Babu Shib Chunder's case I am aware that his good works have not been limited to the present enterprize, and that his personal efforts have been most usefully and energetically directed to the promotion of education in the place. I could scarcely omit the name of one who, as Vice-Chairman of your Municipality, has been forward in giving effect to this measure of water supply of your town. I am assured on all sides that in the position which he occupies he has discharged its duties with a conscientious regard of the importance of the trust committed to his hands; that he has evinced the wisdom to originate and the force of will and character to execute many reforms in the administration of your Municipality; that he enjoys the confidence of both official and non-official co-adjutors, and a broad sympathy with the interests of the great body of the people. If we find such things in the green tree of our Municipal administration, what must we look for in the dry? If the wisely limited jurisdiction of our Municipal administration has developed Associations such as we find in these gentlemen, I have no doubt whatever, for myself, that the bestowal of wider political previleges and powers will beget and create the feeling of wider political responsibilities which will be eminently beneficial for the public good. None of these gentlemen and others, perhaps, who have labored in the promotion of this measure, need any other monument of their labors than that which the work itself will confer, but I think, in addition to what the annals of your Municipal records may contain, a handsome tablet should record the names of the munificent contributors to the construction of this project; and I shall hope myself to have an opportunity of bringing to the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy the claims which the Barwari proprietor has upon Government for an official recognition of his public spirit and liberality. (Applause.)

Bhaugulpore ought to print the above in letters of gold. The compliment paid to Babu Shibchunder Banerji was well deserved; his public-spirited conduct shews how the Bengalis identify themselves with the Beharis, and yet there are men who seek to sow the seeds of dissension between them. They are the enemies of both.

IT IS STATED that Aden will in future be under the Colonial Office, and not under the Government of India.

AGAIN A COLLISION took place between the Hindus and the Mahomedans. We are sorry to see it stated that an affray, attended with loss of life, has taken place at Khundowli, near Agra, through the collision of Hindus and Mussulmans on the occasion of the Mohurrum The leading men of both classes ought to combine and promote good feeling between them.

THE DEATH is announced of Mr. Arthur Sketchley, the author of several well-known amusing works, such as "Mrs. Brown at the sea side, Mrs. Brown among the Mormons," "Mrs. Brown on the Tichborne case," &c. He was a very clever man. He began life as a parson and ended it as a comedian.

A YOUNG MAN, named Brookshaw, has been committed to trial for writing to the Prince of Wales a letter threatening his life.

MR. SAINT PAUL has offered the French Academy of Medicine a sum of 25,000 francs to found a prize for the discovery of a cure for diphtheria. The competition is open to all the world, and not confined to the medical profession.

MR. JANARDAN SUNDRJI KIRTIKAR, B. A., formerly Editor of the *Indu Prokash*, has been promoted to the Naib Karbhari-ship of Palitana.

A BLUE RIBBON ARMY has been formed in Switzerland—a Blue Cross Society to oppose the rapid increase of brandy-drinking. This habit has spread to an alarming extent of late years, and at the recent Health Congress at Geneva a melancholy picture was drawn of the evil effects on the population.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE thus does justice to the poor Bengali:

"It has long been the custom, among the shallower sort of English folk, to sneer at the educated Bengali Babu; to point out with pitiless severity the little faults and foibles inseparable from the transition state in which a slowly operating social revolution has placed him for the moment; and to brand his undeniable intellectual superiority as merely superficial or imitative."

We hail this change of feeling. The *Pioneer* has also changed. All this we think we may rightly attribute to the beneficent rule of Lord Ripon.

TEN YOUNG LADIES, three of Bombay and seven of Poona, will present themselves for the next matriculation. There are in all 1,642 candidates at the several centres.

THE STATESMAN is of opinion that there is an opening for any enterprising owner of Sunderbun grants willing to start a farm for the propagation of the "muggers" in those parts. "As the demand for alligator leather is increasing, and the stock of reptiles, for all practical purposes, is unlimited, an extensive business might be initiated. The fact is that the natural resources of India need thorough investigation by practical men. That the monsters inhabiting the rivers and creeks of India have their appointed use in the grand scheme of creation may be taken for granted; but, whatever that use may be, it would not suffer if the number of the creatures were periodically thinned." We concur.

THE RUSSIAN Government are bringing forward a new loan through the house of Baring Brothers. The circumstances under which this loan is being floated, a London correspondent remarks, do not speak well for the credit of Russian finance. In fact, the conditions of their loan remind us of some of the most prodigal incidents in the history of the unspeakable Turk. For instance, while the amount of the loan is £8,904,200, the actual cash obtained by the Russian Government will only be £4,897,000

The bonds are redeemable at par within 70 years, and in addition to the interest of 5¾ per cent. per annum, the holders of the bonds will share in what is virtually a lottery, with bonuses of £9 for every £20 held.

IT IS reported from Pondicherry that M. Pierre Alype, the Deputy for French India in the National Assembly, has been sentenced to pay a fine of 3,000 francs, and to be imprisoned for fifteen days, for defaming M. Drouhet, the ex-Governor of Pondicherry. M. Pierre Alype was elected member for French India at the last elections; he was popular with the Hindu party, and with the help of some of the leading men headed the poll on the 25th September 1881, when he had upwards of thirty thousand votes. He is a native of Bourbon, and is editor of the *Journal Outramar* in Paris. He libelled M. Drouhet in the columns of that paper when the latter was Governor of the French Settlements in India. As soon as M. Drouhet returned to France, after giving over charge of the administration to M. Portier, he signified his intention of filing the action.; but as, according to the French laws, no member of the assembly can be summoned to attend a court of justice during the session, the trial was put off, and has only just been concluded.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW in commenting on Egyptian affairs pays the following well-merited compliment to Major Baring:

> In Major Baring, the first Controller-General, now Finance Minister in India, was found a man of great grasp of mind, able to take in quickly all the points of a difficult subject; able also, by his tact and resolution, to carry his conclusion in the face of opposition, or to meet it by conciliation.

We subscribe to every word of the above.

THURSDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

"NO PREJUDICE" has sent us a copy of his last letter to the *Statesman* on the subject of religious discussion going on in the columns of that journal. We regret we cannot find room for the controversy in our columns.

WE HAVE much pleasure in noticing a numerously signed grateful acknowledgment we have received from the inhabitants of Taroff Kolea in the District of Jessore. The writers express their heart-felt gratitude at the liberality of their Zemindar, Babu Gobind Chunder Rai of Nurral, who has given a piece of rent-free land measuring about five bigas for the construction of a school-house at Kolea for the accommodation of the local English and Vernacular schools and has also erected a bungalow at his own expense for the same. The Babu has, moreover, conferred upon the inhabitants an important sanitary boon by draining the stagnant and filthy water of the Baranool Beel in Kolea by connecting the same with the river Chiton by means of a canal more than a mile in length.

WE HAVE RECEIVED another appeal on behalf of the Head-Clerks of the Moffussal Small Cause Courts in Bengal. Most of the present incumbents entered the service on the first institution of these courts on a salary of Rs. 150. By a Resolution of Sir George Campbell their salaries were reduced to Rs. 100, Rs. 80, and Rs. 75 on the pretext that the Small Cause Courts in the Moffussil were under an experiment. These courts were established in 1861 and the reduction was carried out in 1873. Thirteen years surely is too long a time for an experiment. But let that pass. Now it is well known that head-clerks of Small Cause Courts are not like the head-clerks of other offices doing merely clerical work. The former receive plaints, applications for execution of decrees, and all petitions filed in court. They also issue purwannas, orders and writs of executions and keep an account of all proceedings of the courts, take charge and keep account of all moneys paid into or paid out of court. Where the Small Cause Court Judge is vested with the power of a Sub-Judge the head-clerk has also to discharge the duties of a Sheristadar. It is thus clear, our correspondent justly contends, that there is much responsibility upon the Head-clerks of Mofussil Small Cause Courts, and the reduction of their pay has been both arbitrary and unjust.

AT A MEETING of the British Association held at Southampton Mr. W. H. Preece adverted to an experiment of telegraphing without wires. The experiment proved successful. It was tried between Southampton and the Isle of Wight, across seas and channels without the aid of wires.

P. MARGUERITE Delacharlonny in his recent work on the utilization of Blood values the blood of 4,30,00,000 animals yearly slaughtered in France at 2,10,00,000 francs or nearly 1,05,00,000 Rs. Dried blood contains 12 to 18 per cent., of nitrogen and 1 to 2 per cent., of phosphoric acid.

THE GRAND SALOON of the Comptoir D'escompte of Paris has been lighted by electricity generated not by Dynamic machinery but by a series of simple hydro-electric piles which are excited by Bichroneate of Soda. Each bakery consists of 48 elements disposed in two juxta-posed lines of 24 elements in rectangular wooden troughs. Each consists of an ebonite receptacle containing a solution of Bichroneate of Soda and sulphuric acid. So far as lighting is concerned the system has proved a complete success. It now remains to be seen what will be the economical value of this system, that is to say whether its cost would be less than that of the Dynamic machine.

FRIDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a reasonable letter from a correspondent living in a suburban town on the Barrackpore Trunk Road, remonstrating against the practice which has become a little too common of late of parties of sportsmen, mostly Eurasians, going on shooting parties along the Trunk Road and killing the singing birds which haunt the trees on both sides of the road. These birds when killed serve no purpose to the sportsmen, for they do not furnish relishable meat, while the disturbance to the neighbourhood is very great. Horses and cattle often shy and injure the passers-by Besides the presence of these birds on the trees is a source of pleasure to people around. We hope this nuisance will be put a stop to.

MANY OF OUR READERS must have noticed in the shops in the bazars of Calcutta coloured handkerchiefs exposed for sale bearing Currency note and Government Promissory note stamps. The Inspector General of Police L. P. brought to the notice of the Local Government that the credulity of some ignorant natives had been imposed upon by passing upon them cuttings of these stamps as genuine notes. To protect the ignorant public from such impositions the Governor General in Council has by a notification in the last *Gazette of India* prohibited the importation into British India of such goods. This order will not have effect before 1st March 1883. The importation of all goods bearing impressions of currency notes and stock notes are all prohibited.

WE HAVE RECEIVED copies of two Hindi readers by Pundit Beharilal of Ranchi. The Readers are well planned and well-written, Mr. Grouse, a very competent judge, thus writes of them:

> "I think the Bhashabodh series a very praise-worthy and successful attempt to supply our Primary Schools with a better written and more instructive set of Readers than those generally in use. I hope they will be introduced by the Department."

We endorse this opinion.

THE ASSAM NEWS says that the pension enjoyed by the late Raja Kanderpeswar Singh the late Raja of Assam and now awarded to his family, has, consequent upon his demise, been reduced to Rs. 300 per mensem. Our contemporary says that as Raja Kanderpeswar was grandson of the last reigning Raja of Assam, the late Maharaja Purender Singh, his family deserves a generous consideration from Government. We say *ditto*.

ONE IMMEDIATE EFFECT of Mr. Wren's pamphlet, which we noticed last week, is that the Civil Service Commissioners have raised the maximum age for Civil Service candidates by six months. It is also said that perhaps the original limit of 21 years will be restored.

WITH REFERENCE to agricultural scholarships founded by Sir Ashley Eden in Bengal it is stated that the Secretary of State has suggested that, instead of sending out annually two native students to complete a course of education in the Agricultural College at Cirencester, one should be sent on an increased allowance. But why not two? If the present allowance be not adequate, by all means increase it, but do not reduce the number of scholarships.

WE HEARTILY welcome back Nawab Abdul Lutief Khan Bahadur. By his recent tour he has done much to raise Bengal in the estimation of the Indian Continent generally.

A DARING dacoity has been committed at Rangoon. Seven armed men broke into a house, and fired five shots at the inmates who fortunately escaped. Similar occurences in and around the town are creating great alarm. Is the Rangoon police unable to cope with the evil?

ACCORDING to the *Indian Witness* Major Tucker the chief of the Indian Contingent of the Salvation Army has decided to transfer his "head-quarters" from Bombay to Calcutta, and may be expected in our city in a few weeks. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Tucker, Miss Thompson, Captain Bullard, and Lieutenant Lane. Bombay will be reinforced by new officers from England. Major Tucker will hold meetings in Allahabad and Lucknow *en route* to Calcutta.

SATURDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the sad intelligence of the death of Mr. Vyner, brother of the Marchioness of Ripon. In consequence of this melancholy event it is announced that the State visit of the Viceroy to Lucknow will be changed to a private visit, and that His Excellency will not attend the Lieutenant-Governor's Ball on the 28th. The review of the troops and a garden party are also taken out of the programme.

IT IS STATED that the Education Commission will assemble at Calcutta for their second general session on the 5th of December next. They will probably sit for three months, and their final report will be submitted to the Supreme Government before the commencement of next rains.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that Lord Ripon has stopped the emigration of Indian coolies to Reunion. The *Times of India* says, the Viceroy, in a despatch which he addressed to the Secretary of State some months ago, expressed his conviction plainly that emigration to Reunion must be stopped unless the French Government made certain specified concessions. This, it seems, they are not prepared to do; so the only course left is to stop the emigration. It would be interesting to know what was the result of the inquiry recently held respecting the deaths in the same colony of coolies from violence. Cannot the Government of India publish the correspondence?

THE PORT COMMISSIONERS of Calcutta have purchased the docks and blocks of the Calcutta Docking Company at Howrah. These docks are sure to prove highly remunerative to the Port Commissioners.

WE ARE SORRY to learn from the *Pioneer* that the Mohurrum at Allahabad this year was a subject of some anxiety for the local authorities, as it clashed with certain Hindoo festivals. We are glad to learn, however, that the critical period passed off peacefully, except for a slight disturbance on the 20th, when some Mahomedan budmashes made a rush at a Hindu religious procession. They were at once repulsed by the police on duty, and the ringleaders captured.

IT IS STATED that the Bengal Government has decided upon the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the whole system of police and chowkidari in this province and that the following gentlemen have been appointed to constitute the Commission: Mr. Monro, the Inspector General of Police, Mr. G. V. Westmacott, the Collector of Dacca, and Mr. C. F. Worsley, the Collector of Mozufferpore. Some experienced Deputy Magistrates and non-official native gentlemen in our humble opinion ought to be associated with the Commission.

REFERRING to the complaint of the Kamarhati Association regarding unequal distribution of the educational grant of the Barahanagar Municipality, the Secretary to the Rate-Payers' Association of that town writes to us to say that the Barahanagar Vernacular School receives no aid from Government, whereas the schools in the northern part of the town are flourishing with State aid, these institutions therefore hardly require any additional grant from the municipality. The question raised by the Kamarhatti Association regarding the grant to a new vernacular school was once raised before, but no action was considered necessary as the whole subject of revising the educational arrangements of the municipality was shortly to be discussed. Besides, the opening of such a school was strongly opposed by the managers of the Areadah vernacular school. We have not space for the letter *in extenso*.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London November 19.—The Review before the Queen yesterday in St. James's Park passed off most successfully and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. A supplementary despatch of Sir Garnet Wolseley commends the following officers:—Colonels James Browne, Straubenzee, Hayter, Luckhardt, and Pennington, Surgeon Colvin Smith, Majors Sartorius and Meiklejohn, Captain Baker and Lieutenant Burn Murdoch. The following appointments have been gazetted;—General Adye to be Grand Cross of the Bath; Generals Willis, Hamley, Graham, Drury Lowe, Commissary General Morris, Surgeon General Hanbury, Admirals Dowell and Hoskins, Colonels Nugent, Tanner, Russell, and Ashburnham are all appointed Knights Commanders of the Bath. The following Indian Officers are appointed Companions of the Bath;—General Earle, Colonels James Browne, Wolseley, Galloway, Luckhardt, Upperton, Hayter, Macnaughten, General Straubenzee, and Surgeon Major Colvin Smith. The Duke of Connaught is also appointed a Companion of the Bath, General Macpherson and Admiral Hewitt are appointed Knights Commanders of the Star of India. Numerous brevet promotions have been gazetted. Officers are permitted to wear the Osmanie and Medjedie decorations presented to them by the Khedive.

21.—Mr. Kennard, the conservative candidate, has been elected member for Salisbury by 955 against 852 votes, defeating Mr. W. H. Grenfell (Liberal), who has accepted a groomship in waiting. Mr. Walpole (Conservative) has resigned his seat for Cambridge University. Mr. Raikes has resigned his seat for Preston, and will contest the seat for Cambridge University against Professor Stuart. Sir C. Dilke,

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replying to a question in the House of Commons, said communications were passing beween England and France in reference to the De Brazza treaty. The chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to a question, said that distress in the west and south of Ireland was prevalent, but that the unions were adequate to cope with it.

22.—Eight men have been found guilty and been sentenced to death for the murder of a whole family of six persons at Maamtrasna, in the Connemara Mountains in August last. The murderers were arrested and convicted on the evidence of informers. The Queen yesterday decorated the native Indian Officers at Windsor Castle. The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a paragraph stating that an active exchange of communications is going on between the Colonial and India Offices for the settlement of the opium question. Sir Thomas Wade will not return to China, but Sir Pope Hennessy will shortly return.

24.—Mr. Tomlinson has been elected by a large majority for Preston, defeating Mr. Hanbury. Both candidates were Conservatives. A writ has been issued for Wigan. Lord Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons said it was not decided to what distance the railway beyond Sibi towards Kandahar will extend.

Cairo, November 22.—The Egyptian Government leaves it to the British Government to decide whether the evidence now before the Court criminates Arabi in the massacres and burnings at Alexandria. Much sickness still continues among the British troops in Egypt, 12 per cent. of the entire force being laid up.

24. The Egyptian Government claims Tajurrah as Egyptian territory. Sir Thomas Wade has denied the statement made a few days ago that he will not return to China.

Berlin, November 20 —The Russian Minister for foreign affairs has had an interview with Prince Bismarck. The Emperor of Germany is about to proceed to Vienna. It is semi-officially announced in Berlin that His Majesty's mission is to cement the two Empires, and has no special objects.

Paris, November 19th.—A Ministerial Bill has been introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies ratifying the treaty concluded by M. De Brazza with the Chief Makoka, whereby France acquires certain territory on the Cango river

21.—The French Chamber of Deputies has passed a Ministerial Bill ratifying the treaty concluded by De Brazza, whereby France acquires territory on the Congo river.

Rome, November 22.—The Italian Parliament was opened to-day by the King, who, in his speech, insisted on a pacific policy and internal reforms

THERE WERE 274 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 18th November, of which 61 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 72 from fevers, 35 from bowel-complaints, 6 from accidents and suicide, 13 from convulsions, 11 from pthisis and asthma, 18 from tetanus, and the rest from other causes. Fifteen children were still-born, 46 died between the age of 15 days and under, and above 15 days and under one year ; 33 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 20. The average of daily mortality was 39·1.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications.—1 Report on the Police Administration of Assam for 1881. 2, Records of the Geological Survey of India, vol. XV, pt. 4, 1882, 3. The Yoga Aphorisms of Patanjali with the commentary of Bhoj Raja and an English translation, by Rajendralala Mitra, L. L. D., C. I. E., Fas. III., 4, The Meghaduta, translated into Bengali verse, by Rajkishen Mookerjee, M. A., B. L., 5, Bhasabodh or New Series of Hindi Readers, by Pundit Behari Lal Chaubey. 6. Bihari Bhashabodh or a New Treatise in Hindi, rhetoric and poetry, by ditto, 7, Avesta Doctrine regarding man in relation to his body and soul, by D. Pothuton Dutur, Bombay, 8. Annual Report of the Albert College for 1881-82, 9. Messrs. Thacker and Co.'s Bombay Catalogue of New and Standard Books. 10. Testimonials of Babu Gobinchunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Serampore.

WE HAVE received a copy of a memorial of the inhabitants of Bellore to the Lieutenant-Governor praying for its separation from the Municipality of Howrah and for its creation as an independent Second Class Municipality. If the principle of Local Self-Government is to be fostered, this petition deserves consideration

WE ARE REQUESTED to draw attention to an advertizement in another column announcing that an Agricultural Exhibition will be held at Kissengunge in the district of Purnea on the 15th January next.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1882.

SIR RICHARD GARTH ON THE RENT BILL.

III.

THE STATESMAN has returned to its charge against Sir Richard Garth anent his minute on the Rent Bill. The audacity of our contemporary is in keeping with the levity of spirit in which he handles this vitally important subject. He sees nothing valuable in the Chief Justice's minute. He says he would not have troubled himself about it "were it not that the minute derives some fictitious form from its author's position." With a complacency, which will doubtless please the revolutionists who advocate the new measure, he remarks, "as a contribution to the literature of the rent question, the minute undoubtedly possesses little value, and it can hardly exercise any influence on the deliberations of the Government." Happily the *ipsi dixit* of our contemporary is not likely to be accepted by the unprejudiced public. They will not fail to pay due attention to the weighty words, which have fallen from such a high authority as the Chief Justice. Whether these words will have any influence upon the Government or not it is not for us to say, but we are free to confess that we must have greatly misunderstood the character of Lord Ripon, if His Lordship should pay no heed to the opinion of such a high, experienced, and impartial authority as the Chief Justice. If His Lordship's three years' rule have made any one point in his character as a statesman and ruler more clear than another it is we may say his chivalrous regard, aye, reverence for public opinion, and are we to believe that he will throw to the four winds of Heaven the opinion of such a personage as the Chief Justice of the highest court in the country?

Sir Richard Garth like other unprejudiced men deprecates the revolutionary character of the present measure. He says that while the zemindars are opposed to the radical clauses, the ryots have never asked for them. The *Statesman* remarks, "to this it would be sufficient to answer that much useful legislation might be indefinitely postponed if Government never moved without specific demands from the people, that it is the duty of statesmen to discover and provide for the people's wants, and that this is more specially incumbent on them in a country like India, where the mass of the population are steeped in ignorance and quite incapable of publicly formulating their grievances." Yes, this patriarchal spirit has been the bane of Indian administration. Our rulers seek to govern the country from the bowels of their own consciousness, and take no note of the real wants, wishes, sentiments and feelings of the people. They must need thrust civilization, progress, and what not down the throats of the people, and it is this unnatural process which fills the latter with dissatisfaction and discontent. Ordinarily our contemporary is a staunch opponent of this coercive philanthropy, but somehow he forgets his own principle when the Bengal zemindars are concerned. Then he bids adieu to all fair play, all right principle of *meum* and *teum*, all correct maxims of legislation and administration. It is "the duty of statesmen to discover and provide for the people's wants." But who are your so-called statesmen in India? A parcel of young men, crammed for a competitive test—unfortunately the old Haileybury men are fast passing away!—with no experience in the statecraft or in the task of administration in their own country, the vast majority of whom would not at home rise above a clerkship on £300 a year, with hardly any family traditions to look back to or any social responsibilities worth the name, with no paternal acres to boast of, far less even a tenant farmer's experience to guide them—and these are the men, whom we must hail and worship as "statesmen," fit to "discover and provide the people's wants." Even the autocrat of India is not always the master of many acres—it is not often that a Ripon with a rent-roll of £80,000 a year condescends to grace the vice-regal throne of India—and no wonder that the autocrat sometimes forgets what Lord Beaconsfield said that the rights of property constitute the basis of liberty and civilization. When a body of lackalanders constitute our legislators, rulers, and statesmen, when they formulate the grievances of our tenantry and also devise and provide nostrums for them, we are not surprised that rights of property are sacrificed at the shrine of their self-lauded statesmanship and cheap philanthropy. But we hope Her Majesty's Government will not disregard the solemn warning of such a loyal subject, distinguished and trusted servant, and competent adviser of the Queen as the Chief Justice.

We will briefly notice some of the points noted by our contemporary. We pass by such insulting insinuations as the following: "Had Sir Richard Garth served a few years apprenticeship in the interior of the province before his elevation to the first seat in the High Court, we doubt not that this minute would never have seen the light, and that we should have had the gratification of beholding him pulling an oar (metaphorically) in the same boat with Messrs. Mackenzie and O'Kinealy." If the writer had had the courage to show his own hand, we could have then seen who's who. But let that pass. He writes: "We deny that the ryots themselves have not expressed a desire for the extension of the right of occupancy. Nothing is more common to an officer on tour in the interior than complaints of arbitrary ejectment by the zemindars. Insecurity of tenure, in fact, lies at the root of all the present and past troubles of the tenants, and the framers of the Rent Bill have very wisely made the extension of the right of occupancy on a secure footing the very foundation of fresh legislation. It would be useless to introduce amendments in the law in favour of the ryots, if the zemindar is permitted to retain the power of ejectment, of which he has made so much use in the past for the purpose of coercing the ryots to abandon rights which the law specially intended them to acquire." Will the writer be good enough to point out how many cases of ejectment have occurred in the country since the enactment of Act X. of 1859 in which the sufferers were really ryots with substantial occupancy right—that is to say, really *khodkast kudeemee* ryots or old hereditary resident ryots. We fear not one; it is only ryots who have been squatters of yesterday, with no length of possession, and who would not come to terms with their landlords, we say it is such ryots who have been evicted, but taking all cases round, the number of evictions has been indeed very—very limited. In the first place the Bengal landlord does not like to eviot a tenant, has too much of the milk of human kindness to go to such an extreme without gross provocation. In the second place it does not pay the landlord to have recourse to wholesale evictions. In the third place the courts are exceedingly loth to order eviction. The law certainly gives them the power to issue such an order, but it is rarely they exercise that power. We do not know who our contempary's authority on this point is—who is his "officer on tour"—but if he has any doubts, let him apply to Messrs. Mackenzie and O'Kinealy, and they we make no doubt will be obliging enough to enlighten him on this subject.

Suddenly our contemporary leaves argument and descends to abuse in the following style:

"Having an extremely hard case to defend, Sir Richard Garth has, after the manner of some members of his profession, sought to create prejudice against the Bill by a variety of taunts levelled at Messrs. Mackenzie and O'Kinealy. These gentlemen are referred to as "two of the younger members" of the Rent Commission, with the evident intention of creating an impression that they were also the least experienced and least competent; they are said to have adopted a "transparent pretext," a "blind pretence," for their extreme proposals; they are taken to task for having voted in favour of the ryots as often as they did in the sittings of the Rent Commission; Mr. Mackenzie is accused of having "trampled under foot" all past legislation and case law; and a hope is expressed that Mr. O'Kinealy will, as a Judge of the High Court, show more respect for precedent than he manifested on the Rent Commission. There is more in the same strain, which we need not quote. We may observe that the men who are sneered at for their comparative youth, have both seen over two score years of our short span of life, that they have spent twenty years in various important offices in the administration of this province, and that they are deservedly ranked among the ablest men of the Civil Service in India. That which to Sir Richard Garth appears a "transparent pretext" and a "blind pretence" is merely the result of their wide experience and earnest study of the land question; while it cannot be a matter of surprise that, with their well-reasoned and deep convictions, they should have steadily voted on the side which they have deemed it their duty to support. It is needless to attempt a refutation of the unwarranted charge of "trampling under foot" previous legislation and case law, for we hold that such a proceeding would be quite justifiable

if it were essential to meet a grave public emergency such as has arisen in this case. Sir Richard Garth's taunt at Mr. O'Kinealy for his alleged disregard of precedent is in itself a bad precedent. It is dangerous to play with a two-edged weapon, and Sir Richard Garth should not have given occasion for the report that the strong partizanship which he has shown for the zemindars is an undesirable characteristic in a Chief Justice who is often called upon to adjudicate between zemindar and ryot.

Our contemporary might well have spared himself the trouble of indulging in the above tirade. It will not certainly improve his own position or that of his clients. A venerable man, who has counted nearly three score and ten, has a right to call men, who have seen not more than forty summers, "young men," but surely the Chief Justice has spoken of Messrs. Mackenzie and O'Kinealy in a kind and friendly spirit. Indeed, he is not the man to think or speak unkindly of any person. He might have hitted them hard, but it is not his language but his arguments, which have hitted them. To be young is certainly no crime; it is a disqualification, which in the language of Pitt, they outgrow every day. Their talents and abilities no one can deny—far less they cannot be ignored by such a generous critic as the Chief Justice. Personally we have the highest respect for them—we go the length of saying that there are no two Civilians in Bengal, equally able, equally well-informed on the land question, and equally strong to hold their own grounds. But because we have a high admiration for their talents and abilities, surely that is no reason that we should surrender our opinion to them unconditionally. They themselves are too high-minded to exact abject obedience. Is it reasonable, is it fair, is it just or honorable to accuse the Chief Justice of ill-feeling animosity because His Lordship cannot accept their opinion on vital questions connected with the Rent law? To insinuate such a charge we cannot help saying is base calumny.

We turn again to our contemporary's arguments. He says:

Sir Richard Garth points to the proposals—(1) to maintain the presumption of the existing law that a ryot whose rent has not been changed during the previous twenty years has held at the same rate since the Permanent Settlement, and (2) to give legal sanction to the present practice of sub-letting, as an indication of the Commission's bias in favour of the ryots. Since, however, he admits that he approves of these proposals, the force of his remarks on this point is not perceptible. He would, apparently, desire that for every benefit granted to the ryot, an exact equivalent should be given to the zemindar; but this principle, whatever its merit as a species of soothing syrup to all parties, we venture to think, entirely new to legislation, and would hardly admit of practical application.

This is a gross mis representation. What does the Chief Justice really say? His Lordship holds that if certain provisions of the existing Rent-law press hard upon the ryot and should therefore be amended, justice requires that there are other provisions, which involve gross injustice to the zemindar, and ought for the same reason to be amended. What he says is that the principle acted upon in the case of the ryots should not be ignored in that of the landlords. His Lordship advocates even-handed justice, and does he deserve abuse for advocating this righteous principle?

Our contemporary barely touches upon the question of the occupancy right. He says:

For the present we must content ourselves with the remark that the Permanent Settlement, while conferring on the zemindars the proprietary title in their estates, especially reserved the rights of the ryots, and that the best authorities agree in the opinion that the great mass of the ryots at that time, and long after, entitled to retain possession of their lands without disturbance, so long as they continued to pay the customary rents of the neighbourhood. Sir Richard Garth's views on this point appear mainly based on an incorrect interpretation of a passage in Mr. Shore's celebrated minute, in which the words "prescriptive title," applied to a ryot's holding, are used in a popular, rather than a legal, sense, and on some *guesses* at what was the "probable" condition of the ryot's occupancy at the time of the Permanent Settlement and thereafter, until the passing of Act X of 1859.

It is the old question of the *khodkast kudeemee* ryot. The modern occupancy ryot is a creature of Act X of 1859. We have discussed this question threadbare, and we will not therefore repeat what we have so often said. Next comes the question of enhancement of rent. He says:

In comparing the proportions of the produce of the soil which will remain to the ryot and the farmer respectively, after payment of their rents, he has overlooked the immense difference in the incomes of their holdings or farms. A ryot who retains but three-fourths of a gross income of Rs. 80 or 100 is, obviously, far worse off, even after allowance for the difference in the standards for living, than the English farmer who retains two-thirds or as little as one-half of the gross income of £1,000 or £1,500. It will also be remembered that the English landlord has his claim to a higher rental than the Bengali zemindar, inasmuch as he generally sinks some capital in the improvement of his farms, whereas the Bengali zemindar gives his tenant the bare land, and nothing more. The limits to enhancement fixed in the Bill appear to us very fair, in view of all the circumstances of the case.

But the question of enhancement of rent is not a question of income, but of the principle on which the rate of rent had hitherto been regulated in Bengal. On this point the Chief Justice thus cites the rule of proportion given in the Fifth Report and quoted by Mr. O'Kinealy himself:

By this rule the produce of the land, whether taken in kind, or estimated in money, was understood to be shared in distinct proportions between the cultivator and the Government. The shares varied when the land was recently cleared, and required extraordinary labour; but when it was fully settled and productive, the cultivator had about two-fifths and the Government the remainder. The Government share was again divided with the zemindar and the village officers in such a proportion that the zemindar retained no more than about one-tenth of this share, &c."

The Chief Justice justly asks that the zemindar having taken the place of Government as rent-receiver, why should he be deprived of the old rule of proportion. Is this fair or just? The writer next says:

"Sir Richard Garth's third objection is to the chapter which relates to the letting of land for building purposes. He condemns these provisions on the ground that the subject has nothing to do with "cultivating ryots or their rights," and has evidently not observed that the chapter is applicable entirely to rural tracts inhabited almost exclusively by cultivators. It is specially provided in Mr. Reynolds' Bill that the section conferring a right of occupancy and used for building purposes shall not apply in a first or second class municipality. It is obviously most desirable that the cultivating ryot, to whom a residence is as indispensable as fields for cultivation, should be permitted to acquire a secure title in the land on which his house and other buildings are erected."

Perhaps it is a sufficient vindication of the position of the Chief Justice to say that the building chapter has been omitted from the Bill as finally approved by the Government of India. The next point is this:

The Chief Justice next objects to the proposed transferability of occupancy tenures, and observes that "such tenures have never yet been transferable, except by special custom; and such custom is very rarely proved." The question cannot be adequately discussed in this place and we must at present confine ourselves to denying the accuracy of Sir Richard Garth's statement. Occupancy tenures have, as a fact, become transferable by custom in most parts of the country, and the Bill proposes merely to give the force of law to a custom which is daily becoming more general.

Perhaps our contemporary would not have questioned the validity of the contention of the Chief Justice, if he had studied the rulings of the High Court. We give below some of them:

"A right of occupancy is an hereditary right but it is not necessarily a transferable right. It was not the intention of the legislature when passing Act X. of 1859 to alter the nature of a jote and convert a non-transferable jote into a transferable one merely because a ryot had held it for twelve years and thereby acquired a right of occupancy."—*Ajoodhya Prasad* 7. *W. R.* 528(*F. B.*). In another case it was held "that, though the law recognized the holding of the father or other person through whom the ryot inherits as the holding of the ryot, it does not recognize the right of a transferree to be identical with that of transferer. It is only when occupancy is inherited that the occupancy of the predecessor is considered as the occupancy of the tenant in possession. Unless, therefore, the tenant held a transferable tenure, the sale by him of his jote to another party, without the consent of the landlord, would not transfer to the purchaser any right of occupancy which the seller might have possessed, or enable the present occupant to plead that the period of his possession joined to that of the former tenant gave him a prescriptive right of occupancy."—*Watson and Co.* 7. *W. R.* 395, *Loch and Macpherson, J. J.* But a transfer which had been recognized by the landlord would be valid—*Chunder Coomar Roy*, 6 *W.* R. 190. Again, in delivering Judgment of a Full Bench in appeal, Narendra Narain Roy, v Essan Chunder Sen, 22 W. R. 22, Chief Justice Couch remarked:—

"It is a right to be enjoyed only by the person who holds or cultivates and pays the rent, and has done so for a period of twelve years. It does not speak of his acquiring a right which he might, having acquired it, transfer or make use of as a subject of property; but it seems intended to secure to a ryot who has cultivated or held for twelve years a continuance of his cultivation or holding as long as he pays the rent. And the provision at the end of the section by which the holding of a father or other person from whom the ryot inherits is to be deemed the holding of the ryot supports this construction; for it appears to show that, except in that particular case the holding must be entirely by the person who claims the right. This is a law, which imposes a restriction upon the proprietary right of the zemindar or landlord, and a ryot cannot claim under it anything more than the words clearly give to him. There are not here, in my opinion, words of so doubtful a meaning that we should consider whether it would be just or equitable that the ryot should have the power to transfer. The ordinary construction of the word appears to me to be that the right is only to be in the person who has occupied for twelve years, and it was not intended to give any right of property, which could be transferred." Further: "Now, if a ryot having a right of occupancy endeavours to transfer it to another person, and in fact quits his occupation and ceases himself to cultivate or hold the land, it appears to me that he may be rightly considered to have abandoned his right, and that nothing is left in him which would prevent a zemindar from recovering the possession from the person who claims under the transfer. And not only may he be considered to have abandoned it, but if the right which is given by the law is one which exists only so long as he holds or cultivates the land, when he ceases to do that by selling his supposed right and putting another in his place, his right is gone and cannot stand in the way of the landlord's recovering possession. If it were not so, the law would become nugatory. The position of things would be that the transfer by the ryot involves, and gives the transferee, no right to the possession; but the ryot could not recover possession from the transferee, as he would be bound by his act of transfer; nor could the landlord recover possession because the outstanding right in the ryot would be in the way. The result would be that, although the transfer is invalid, the transferee would be able to keep possession and to set the landlord at defiance. If I think in this case it may be considered either the ryot has abandoned his right altogether, and therefore it cannot be set up as an answer to the suit by the landlord for possession; or that his right has ceased, has been put an end to, because it existed only so long as the ryot himself continued to hold or cultivate the land."

Remarks on the above are superfluous.

We have neither time nor space to go on further this week. We will resume the subject in our next.

THE AGRICULTURAL LOANS BILL.

THE Famine Commissioners urged upon the attention of Government the necessity of amending the law under which advances could be made for the improvement of land. The object of the Land Improvement Act of 1871 was to define the improvements for which advances could be made by Government, to provide for the security of a first charge on the land improved, and to lay down the conditions on which advances were to be made. But the Act has been a failure. The Famine Commissioners wrote:—"The evidence we have received regarding the working of the Act renders it unquestionable that it has failed to realise the intention of promoting improvements, and that there is a very general reluctance to make use of its provisions. The sums which had been advanced under the Act are extremely small and bear no proportion whatever to the need which the country has of capital to carry out material improvements." Indeed, it is universally admitted that the Act is a failure, and that

both the Act and the rules under it require simplification. The total advances under the Act for the whole of India do not come to more than five laks at the outside during the years. This is a mere drop in the ocean. When the Act found a place in the Statute-book, the Government of Lord Mayo hoped that it would be largely used, and that the benefit to the country would be considerable. But this hope has not been realised and there are very good reasons for it. Some of these were clearly stated by Sir Steuart Bayley when Mr. Crosthwaite asked for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Land Imrovement Act. Sir Steuart pointed out "that the dealings of the cultivator with officials in matters of this kind were exceedingly troublesome, that at every point he was thrown back, and that it took him an enormous amount of time, and caused him an unreasonable amount of trouble, to get his loan." Sir Steuart Bayley then continued :—"Another point was the excessive cost of the application in point of fees; another point was the high rate of interest; another was the shortness of the time within which he had to repay the amount, and there may have been other reasons given, but those were the main ones in regard to the Act as it stood. But the real reason to my mind, which has prevented the old Act from having anything like the operation which we would have wished for it, was brought out very clearly and lucidly in a report by Mr. Jones, Commissioner of Berar. He explained—and I think every one will agree that his explanation is incontestible—that the ryot, if he borrow from the Government, cannot also borrow from the village money-lender. It was a sermon on the old text that you cannot serve two masters. The ryot comes to the Government and he receives the loan, but in order to receive it, he must hypothicate his land. Shortly afterwards he wants perhaps to borrow for some other purpose—for marriage, or to pay his revenue, or for any one of the thousand domestic purposes for which he requires money besides agricultural operations. He then goes to the village money-lender; the money-lender who turns round upon him says: 'No, you have already borrowed from the Government; the Government have been ruining my business by charging a lower rate of interest than mine; the Government have already got the first lien on your land, and now you can go to the Government for the other money that you want.' Well, when it comes to a choice, and the ryot has to decide whether he should borrow from one of two competitors,—one of whom can only lend for one purpose, while the other can lend for all purposes,—there is very small doubt as to what he will do; he will cleave to the one who can lend for all purposes, and despise the other who can only lend for one purpose. That is, I think, the real reason which cuts at the root of any very extended usefulness of the Act as it at present stands." This explanation of the failure of the Land Improvement Act, 1871, will be accepted as satisfactory by all persons acquainted with the actual circumstances of the country.

It is thus clear that a system of mere agricultural loans, that is to say, advances for the construction of wells, tanks, the preparation of land for irrigation and for other improvements for agricultural purposes, can never be expected to be successful. The Land Improvement Act and the rules under it may be simplified. This, however, would do little practical good, unless the Government should come forward to give, in addition to agricultural loans, the ordinary domestic loans which the ryot wants at all times and in all parts of India. In other words, the real solution of the difficulty lies in the establishment of agricultural banks in India. We have over and over again insisted in these columns on the necessity of opening such banks in this country, and it affords us no small gratification to see that the Government of Lord Ripon have taken up this important subject in right earnest. When such high authorities as Major Evelyn Baring and Sir Steuart Bazley distinctly say that they do not think it probable that the Land Improvement Act, even when amended, will produce any very beneficial results, and when Mr. Crosthwaite, the Member in change of the Bill, admits that the owners of land will not resort to Government for advances of this description to any large extent, we need not dwell upon the point any longer. Sir Steuart Bayley tells us that the question of establishing agricultural banks occupied the attention of the Government of India during the past Simla season. Lord Ripon and his Councillors have come to the conclusion that the business of the money-lender cannot be carried on by the State, and they have decided to employ private enterprise for the purpose. The plan of State agricultural banks does not find favour with them. They think that it is possible that private companies may be established to undertake the business of money-lending, and that the agents of those companies will be able to offer more facilities to applicants for loans. Provisions have accordingly been inserted in the Bill under notice to enable the Government to authorise companies or associations of approved character to make advances for the improvement of land. We have from the beginning given our warm and cordial support to the new policy of encouraging private enterprise, which has been inaugurated by Lord Ripon and Major Evelyn Baring. But we doubt very much whether the employment of private enterprise in this field, under the conditions proposed, would be desirable and would ensure the object in view. Let us look into the nature of the privileges which the Government is prepared to confer on private companies in this matter. "The first and most important privilege," says Major Evelyn Baring, "which the Government may legitimately confer upon any bank is that the advances made by the bank should be received through Government agency. I am aware that there are certain very obvious political objections to the adoption of this course inasmuch as it would place the Government to a great extent in the position now occupied by the money-lender. Whether those political objections are of such a nature as to more than outweigh the economic advantages to be expected from the establishment of these banks is a matter of opinion. My own opinion is that the balance of advantage lies on the side of allowing such banks to be established, and, indeed, that the Government should give every legitimate encouragement to their establishment." If our rulers undertake the recovery of advances made by private banks through Government agency, we are entirely at a loss to understand why they should be at all opposed to the establishment of State agricultural banks. It may be recollected that in his well-known minute constituting the North-West Agricultural Department, Sir John Strachey indicated the establishment of State Agricultural banks as the best means of rescuing the Indian peasantry from the condition of chronic indebtedness in which they passed their days. Two objections were advanced against Sir John's proposal. It was urged, in the first place, that any application for a loan would require to be scrutinised with the greatest care, a work which would be beyond the power of the ordinary administrative staff. In the second place, great stress was laid upon the odium which would attach to the Government if the management of the State Agricultural banks were to be strict. Now, the second objection cannot be said to have any force now, as the Government of Lord Ripon has come to the decision that the loans given by private companies will be considered advances under the Land Improvement Act, and will be recovered through Government agency in the same manner as if they were loans from the public treasury. The recovery of advances through the agency of Government will throw a considerable amount of additional work upon the district officials. The *Pioneer* justly remarks that "immediately a bank does any business worth mention, the ordinary administration will, as a direct consequence, be thrown completely out of gear; and this is a contingency which cannot be faced." Then, the same odium would attach to the operation of recovery whether the money has been lent by the State or by a private company. So far as the political aspect of the case is concerned, the Government gains nothing by providing encouragement to private enterprise in this field, when the advances made by the proposed banks would be recovered through Government agency. There remains the other objection, but it does not seem to be a particularly weighty one. Mr. Crosthwaite argues that it is impossible for the district officials to have any intimate knowledge of the character and means of each applicant. If the district officials turn their cold weather tours to the best account instead of looking upon them, as at present, as holiday picnics they will find no difficulty in acquiring an intimate knowledge of the people under their administration. A remodelling of the tehsili establishments and of the Kanungo and putwari staff in Northern India which must be undertaken if the system of suspension and remission of revenue prescribed in the recently published Government of India Resolution is to be successfully worked, will supply the required agency for scrutinising applications for loans. It is not difficult to foresee that the success or otherwise of any scheme of agricultural banks whether established by the State or by private enterprise will depend mainly on the extent to which borrowers keep to their agreements with the banks. We think that if advances be made by the State, the people will more readily pay their instalments on or about the dates agreed on than in the case of private loans. To establish this position we need only mention the famine loans of 1873-74 in Bengal, by way of illustration. At a season of difficulty the Government generously made advances of money or grain to the ryots, and they regarded their debts to the State as sacred obligations and discharged them to the best of their power. The private capitalists who lent their money during that time could not recover it so easily as the Government did.

It is right that the first attempt at establishing agricultural banks should be tried in the Deccan. The conditions existing in that part of the country are peculiarly favourable to the success of the experiment. The Deccan ryot has a transferable interest in his land and he holds it directly from the Government. Moreover, the kumbi cannot do without borrowing. But in order to give a fair trial to the experiment, State agricultural banks to our thinking should be established in selected areas in the Deccan. We have no hope that private enterprise will be able to achieve much in this field. Sir Stewart Bayley lays much stress upon the successful working of the agricultural bank, which has been started in Jessore. But it must not be forgotten that the Jessore bank lends only on the security of zemindaris and putni taluks, while agricultural banks in the Deccan will have to make advances on the security of ryoti tenures. The difference is very great and must not be overlooked or ignored. We do not feel sanguine as to the success of the experiment which is to be tried in the Deccan; but nevertheless we shall watch its progress with great interest.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL.

THIS is the first legislative measure that has been brought forward to give effect to the views of Lord Ripon's Government in the direction of extending local self-government; and for this reason its provisions demand careful and attentive consideration. His Excellency the Viceroy tells us that this Bill is not to be taken as a model on which all further Bills will be framed for other parts of India. But though it is a Bill for the Central Provinces and has therefore been drawn up in accordance with what is believed to be the special requirements of that part of India, there can be little doubt that the legislative measures for the other provinces in connection with the extension of local self-Government will be taken on the same principles and will contain similar (if not exactly the same) provisions. Parts of the Central Provinces are inhabited by people who are in a backward state, but the same thing may be such even of Bengal, the most advanced province in the Empire. There are large tracts in almost every province the people of which are entirely unfit for powers such as the Government of India has decided to confer on local bodies. Local Self-Government cannot surely be introduced into those parts of the country where it is impossible to collect sufficient members for a district Council; and in these cases it is much better that Lord Ripon's

noble scheme should not be adopted than that it should end in failure and bring discredit on the whole experiment. But where the policy of extending local self-government is applied, it is most desirable that the application should be genuine. We have already had enough of shams, and if the Government is not prepared to entrust real power and responsibility to the local boards which it is proposed to create, it is much better that they should not be called into existence.

Let us now look into the provisions of the Central Provinces Local self-Government Bill. The Bill provides for the establishment of local boards for groups consisting of circles of villages and of district councils for districts. The local board for a group of circles will consist of the representative members for each circle, being the headman or headmen of a village or villages within that circle; (b) representatives of mercantile classes or professions resident within the area comprised in the group; (c) such person or persons not exceeding in number one-third of the board as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct. The appointment of representatives of the trading classes will be at first by selection or nomination, but it is possible that arrangements may be hereafter made for allowing the large trading classes to choose their own representatives. As to the number of the trade representatives the matter is left entirely to the local authorities. The officers of the Central Provinces Commission who were of opinion that it would be necessary to have a strong official element in the board or council; but the Government of India has thought fit not to provide for any ex-officio members. The Bill provides that a certain number of each board or council may be nominated by the Local Government. The district council of a district will consist of (a) representatives of groups of circles within the district, one or more for each group, being a member or members of, and elected by the local board for that group; (b) representatives of mercantile classes or professions; (c) such person or persons not exceeding in number one-third of the board, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint. So much for the constitution of local boards and district councils. Now, let us see what powers will be conferred on their bodies. The following works will be under the control and administration of the district council and of the local boards within the areas subject to their authority: (a) the construction, repair and maintenance of roads and other means of communication; (b) the construction and repair of school-houses, hospitals, dispensaries, markets, rest-houses, sarais, and other public buildings; (c) the construction and repair of public wells, tanks water-works; (d) the planting and preservation of trees on public grounds; (e) the establishment and maintenance of relief-works in time of famine or scarcity; (f) the establishment and management of pounds; (g) the management of such public ferries as they be entrusted to their charge; (h) and other local works or measures likely to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the public; (i) the maintenance of any building, or other property vested under this Act in the district councils. The Local Government will place at the disposal of the local boards and district councils the present funds which are applied to such purposes, and assign to these funds other contributions from time to time, as it may think fit. The district fund will be applicable to the payment of the charges and expenses incidental to the several matters, which are to be under the control of the local boards and district councils.

Now comes the question of control, the important point connected with the extension of local self-government. The Bill provides that the Deputy Commissioner of a district shall have power to supervise the proceedings of the district council and of every local board for an area within the district. In exercise of that power he may enter on and inspect any work in progress under its direction; call for and inspect any document in the possession or under the control of the council or board, and require them to furnish such statements, accounts and reports as he may think fit. The Deputy Commissioner has also power to suspend the execution of any order or resolution of a district committee or local board, if he thinks that it is likely to cause injury or annoyance to the public, or to any class or body of persons, or to lead to a breach of the peace. Nor is this all. Section 29 of the Bill runs as follows: "In cases of emergency the Deputy Commissioner may provide for the execution of any work or the doing of any work, which a district council or local board is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act, with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed to execute or do it, shall be forthwith paid by the district council. (2) If the expense and remuneration are not so paid, the Deputy Commissioner may issue a warrant directing the person having the custody of the balance of the district fund to pay the expense and remuneration, or as much thereof as is possible, from that balance." Then, the Chief Commissioner is empowered, in case of default of a district council to perform any duty imposed on it, to fix a period for the performance of that duty; and if that duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Chief Commissioner may appoint some other person to perform it. Power is also given to the Chief Commissioner to supersede district council or local board in case of incompetency, default or abuse of powers. It will be thus seen that every thing in connection with the extension of local self-government will depend entirely on the attitude of the district officer. If the new policy is to be successful the local bodies should have real power and responbilities. Mr. Plowden, in the course of the debate on the Bill in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, observed :—"I am apprehensive that in the very first introduction of the scheme we may deal with it too timidly, and by so doing deal a blow to its success which may be full of evil consequences, and I think it is in this quarter that the present measure is likely to err. If it is really to be effective and really of use, it must give some real power to those local authorities which it proposes to constitute and work with. I venture to say that the powers now conveyed under its provisions are, in the case of the local councils, singularly small, and I believe they might be extended with very great future advantage. At present as far as I can see, you are providing a set of local councils where real business will be to undertake the arrangement of a vey infinitessimal portion of a very small income. They will look after your unmetalled roads in a small area in their neighbourhood; they will take some interest perhaps in the adjoining schools, and they will do very little more than that. The simple truth is that unless the local boards and councils are vested with real power and responsibilities they will take no interest in the work which it is proposed to entrust to them." This was clearly pointed out by Sir Donald McLeod twenty years ago, and if it was true in 1861, it is truer still in 1882. From what has been said above it will have been seen that the Bill proposes to give the local boards and councils the management of very small local affairs; and even in managing these, they will be practically under the thumb of the district officer. The power of interference or control which it is proposed to give to the Deputy Commissioner is so wide and large that he will continue to be the despotic head of a body of dummies as is the case under the existing system.

NATIVES IN THE P. W. D.

LORD RIPON has laid the country under a fresh obligation. His Lordship has recorded a very important Resolution on the subject of the employment of natives in the P. W. D. We read:

The Governor-General in Council has had under consideration the rules under which students are admitted to the Engineer class of the Thomason College at Roorkee. Both to the Secretary of State for India in Council and to his Excellency in Council it has been a matter of constant remark and regret that, in spite of the advantages which the college offers to natives of India in the form of valuable scholarships and of the right to compete for a certain guaranteed number of appointments in the Public Works Department, very few persons of pure Asiatic race have passed into the public service through the Engineer Class. In the eleven years from 1870 to 1880 the number of students bearing Indian names who qualified for appointments in the Public Works Department was only 40,—a number not equal to the number of the Thomason and Vizianagram scholarships available during the period. This state of things has appeared, both to her Majesty's Government and to the Government of India, to be unsatisfactory, as being inconsistent with the purposes for which the Engineer class of the college was established, and inconsistent also with the general principle, which has of late years been followed, of endeavouring to employ natives of India more largely in the public service. With a view, therefore, to providing a remedy, and to making the class more attractive to persons of Indian origin, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make certain alterations in the rules of entrance, and of the conditions of competition for such appointments, in the Public Works Department, as may be guaranteed to students of the class. These alterations are embodied in the following orders.

All persons who pass the Entrance examination in November 1882 will be eligible for admission to the Engineer class of the Thomason College after passing the First Arts examination of a University or the special Entrance examination of the College instead of, as now, after passing the examination for the B. A. degree, or the special Entrance examination of the college. The first three at the final examination will be appointed to the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department as heretofore.

In future years all candidates, of whatever race, who pass the Entrance examination and who fulfil the other preliminary conditions laid down in the College calendar, will be admitted to the benefits of the education given in the Engineer class; but appointments in the Public Works Department will be given to the extent guaranteed from time to time to students of Asiatic descent who qualify according to the College standard, and who can obtain the usual medical certificate for admission to the public service, and who have been born and educated elsewhere than in the provinces of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, which have their own Civil Engineering Colleges. If a sufficient number of natives do not pass the test, the appointments not gained by natives will be open to the European competitors, who will be placed according to their order of merit on the whole list of those winning appointments.

The number of appointments available in 1886 will be four.

We feel deeply grateful to Lord Ripon for directing his attention to this important subject. But his Lordship cannot be unaware that the Cooper's Hill College is a source of gross injustice to the native students of the Roorkee College. An invidious distinction is made between the two Colleges. The *alumni* of Roorkee who pass the College test, and who are guaranteed appointments have to enter the service in the grade of Engineer Apprentice, while Cooper's Hill men enter the department directly as 2nd Grade Engineers, perpetually superseding men who are by no means their inferiors. At the annual exhibition of the Roorkee College in 1875 Major Lang, the Principal of the College, thus spoke on the subject: "In the Engineer Class *eighteen* have gained their Certificates as Assistant Engineers, and will, I hope, before long obtain appointments, although only *eight* of them can at once claim 'guaranteed' employment: and as the establishment of most Provinces and Departments appear to be at present overstocked, and the large number of Assistants on their way to India from Cooper's Hill must receive appointments before the unguaranteed *ten* men from this College, these latter may have some time to wait before employment can be secured for them. This is unfortunate, not only as regards delay in commencing their career, the path of promotion, and the receipt of pay, but also the risk of their failing to keep up the professional acquirements they have gained here, just at the time when it is most necessary to consolidate these, and when the young passed student fresh from his books and his first interest in new branches of learning is most ready to prick up and assimilate technical knowledge."

The disadvantages under which the Roorkee College labors and which Major Lang pointed out in 1875 exist to this day, but we are sorry to say that Lord Ripon's Resolution will not tend to remove them. It is the want of adequate encouragement which makes Roorkee lag behind. The same remarks apply to the Shibpore Engineering College. When so much preference is

shewn to Cooper's Hill men, indegenous talent is naturally at a discount. It cannot be contended that the Roorkee men are by any means inferior. Mr. Lang in the address we have quoted thus remarked on this point: "All the out-turn of a term cannot be of course of equal merit, but in regard to the few men who head the list every year, I am quite confident that they can well hold their own as intelligent, well educated Engineer Assistants, against all competitors of their own age; and this I maintain without any disparagement to their latest rivals, the Cooper's Hill men, of whom I have now seen some specimens, and am thus able to judge for myself, and to concur in what I have heard elsewhere, that they are first-rate men." We entirely agree. We consider it a gross injustice to the Indian institution that it should be placed below Cooper's Hill. We want fair field for all and favour for none. If the standard of education and training at Roorkee be not sufficiently high, by all means raise it, but to sink it is to sink the claims of the Indians. We are aware that not many Indians pass Roorkee, but that is because the Roorkee men had not had hitherto fair encouragement. The gravest complaint against the Government was in times past, that it did not encourage indigenous talent, but happily under Lord Ripon's auspices those days have passed away. At the same time we cannot help remarking that unless active steps be taken to forward the prospects of the Roorkee students, the Resolution we have quoted above will not remedy the injustice complained of.

THE LATE MR. BURNELL.

BY THE death of Arthur Coke Burnell, of the Madras Civil Service, the cause of Sanskrit learning has sustained a severe loss. Endowed with keen intelligence, a sharp critical spirit, and respectable general culture, he was well fitted to take the place of the Colebrookes, the Wilkins, and the Prinseps of a preceding era, and his devotion to his labour of love was as intense as that of his predecessors. He received his final education at King's College, London, and passed the Civil Service Examination in 1859, taking a high place in the list among Sir Lepel Griffin and other distinguished candidates of the year. He came to India in 1860, and had for some years to devote his time to mastering the details and routine of official business, applying his leisure hours to the study of Sanskrit works to which he had taken a liking, and of which he published an interesting catalogue, full of bibliographical information, regarding Vedic literature. In 1870, his attention was drawn to a large collection of Sanskrit MSS. preserved in the Palace Library at Tanjore, which His Serene Highness Count Noer, Prince Frederick of Sleswig-Holstein, had first seen and reported to Dr. Goldstucker. The project of collecting information regarding Sanskrit MSS. in private libraries was then under the consideration of Government, and the then Governor of Madras, Lord Napier and Ettrick, deputed him to report on this collection. Finding the collection to be of far greater importance than was expected, Mr. Burnell suggested a tolerably complete catalogue, instead of a brief and partial report. This suggestion was adopted by Lord Napier, and Mr. Burnell was allowed to prosecute his researches at Tanjore for eleven months. The time was too short for a scholarly analysis of upwards of 18,000 MSS, written in about a dozen different characters, and the work was left incomplete, inasmuch as the exigences of the public service required his presence elsewhere. A short time after, he was appointed Sessions Judge of Tanjore, and, while occupied with his heavy judicial duties, he kept himself engaged in finishing his catologue, which was at last published in 1880—in a quarto volume of 239 pages. The work is a perfect mine of bibliographical information, and an enduring monument of his learning, varied information, and rare critical acumen. While he was occupied on this *magnum opus*, he directed his attention, likewise, to many cognate subjects of study. The numerous characters he had to master in reading the MSS. suggested to him the idea of a guide to Indian writing, and it was developed in a scholarly work entitled "the Elements of South Indian Palæography." This book was so well received that a second edition was called for, and soon after published. The various treatises on Sanskrit grammar which passed through his hands enabled him to produce a masterly summary of facts relating to the subject in a work entitled "The Aindra School of Sanskrit Grammarians, their place in the Sanskrit and Subordinate Literature." He published, likewise, from time to time a "*Dayabhaga* from the unpublished Sanskrit text of the *Vyaavharakanda* of the Madhaviya commentary on the Parasara "Smriti, and another work on inheritance entitled "Dayadasasloki," as also a "Law of Partition from the text of Varadaraja's Vyvahara-nirnaya." Among his miscellaneous works may be noticed "Specimens of South Indian Dialects," consisting of versions of the Parable of the Sower from St. Mathew, in eight different dialects, "Suggestions as to the best way of making and utilizing copies of Indian Inscriptions," and "Remarks on some Pehlivi Inscriptions." He, likewise, edited the texts of the Samavidhana Brahmana, the Vansa Brahmana, the Devatadhyaya Brahmana, the Arsheya Brahmana, and the Shadvinsa Brahmana, all of the Sama Veda. He was, moreover, a frequent contributor to the periodicals of Madras and Bombay on subjects connected with his study. As a critic he belonged to the school of Weber, and followed the captious method of that distinguished Orientalist. His deductions, therefore have to be received with some caution, and not a small allowance of salt. Some of his theories were obviously untenable, such, for instance, as the identification of Sayana with Madhava, which he was himself latterly disposed to abandon. He was, however, an honest, faithful and studious worker, most zealously devoted to literary pursuits, and ardently anxious to co-operate with his fellow labourers. In short, his faults, which were few, were due to his following the lead of Weber, and his merits, which were numerous, were entirely his own. We deplore his loss as that of one who has done much for the ancient and revered classics of our native land. He died at the early age of forty-two years, completely broken down by overwork.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Bengal Legislative Council will re-open on Saturday the 9th proximo. The Council will meet in the old house; the new house is not yet ready.

UNDER instructions from His Excellency the Viceroy His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will hold a special durbar at Belvedere on Friday next the 1st proximo, for the purpose of investing Maharaja Jotendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur with the insignia of Knight Commander of the Star of India. His Honor will take this opportunity to invest Kumar Purna Chunder Sing of Paikparah with the title and Khilluts of Raja and Babus Prossunno Kumar Banerjee and Judunath Roy with the Khilluts of Rai Bahadur.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Babu Harbans Sahai to be a member of the Bengal Council. Babu Harbans Sahai is a man of considerable intelligence, ability and experience. He is a zemindar and pleader of Arrah. He is also Honorary Secretary to the Behar Landholders' Association. He will be a worthy representative of Behar in the Legislative Council.

WE HAVE a suggestion to make in respect of the admirable minute of Sir Richard Garth on the Bengal Rent Bill. We are of opinion that it should be translated into Bengali and extensively circulated in the Mofussil. We commend this suggestion to the British Indian Association. The Behar Landholders' Association may fitly translate it into Urdu and Hindi for circulation in the Behar districts.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has laid down a wholesome rule for promotion in the subordinate ranks of the educational service in Bengal. While His Honor accepts the rule of seniority, he is justly of opinion that the existence of that rule renders it more imperative that the selection of candidates for promotion should be justified to Government by a detailed report of all the circumstances of each individual case. Accordingly the Director is directed to make a full report in each case of promotion of all the particulars, which are considered to justify the supersession of senior officers.

WE HAVE had before us a copy of the memorial of Sri Brindabun Chunder Bhunj, second brother of the late Maharaja of Mourbhunj, to the Lieutenant-Governor praying for reasons set forth therein that His Honor will be pleased to entrust him and his brother Sri Gokul Churn Bhunj with the management of the Raj as guardians and representatives of the minor Raja. The feeling which has prompted this prayer is natural enough. Although primogeniture prevails in Mourbhunj, still the younger brothers of the deceased Raja have a natural claim to the management of the State during the minority of their brother's son. We have heard that the two brothers are well qualified for the task, but in order to ensure a thoroughly efficient management, a council of regency may be appointed consisting of the brothers and two or three other competent men. The introduction of the European element we are informed will be exceedingly distasteful to the Raj family and to the people of Mourbhunj. We cannot believe that Mr. Thompson will arbitrarily force a European manager upon the State. What he wants is efficient management, and if that object can be attained through the native agency, surely it ought to have preference. We hear that the Commissioner of Orissa and the brothers of the deceased Maharaja have come down to Calcutta for a conference with the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject. A large number of ryots are following with a petition in support of the continuance of the management of the Raj in the family.

WE ARE informed that the Port Commissioners have again determined to build a latrine near Kassy Mitter's Ghat. When the idea was first broached we protested against it, and we had hoped that it had been abandoned. We cannot understand why it has been resuscitated. A public latrine in the immediate vicinity of a place of such public resort as Kassy Mitter's Ghat would be a great public nuisance. We would again call upon Mr. Harrison as the guardian of the town to protect it against the contemplated nuisance. If he takes up the matter in right earnest, it will not be necessary for the inhabitants to move the Lieutenant-Governor to interpose his high authority in such a small matter as this.

WE HAVE received from the Bengal Office a *communique* intimating that no steps for a cadastral survey will at present be taken, but that enquiries will be instituted by competent officers within limited areas as to the rates of rent prevailing therein with a view to prepare tables of rent for the guidance of courts in the settlement of rent. We hope the idea of a cadastral survey will be abandoned altogether, and we say this more in the interest of the ryot than in that of the zemindar. Experienced men know that the ryots generally enjoy more lands than what they pay for, and hence it is they strenuously resist measurement of lands. They would rather pay enhanced rent than allow their lands to be measured. As for the proposed tables of rents, they will not be conclusive or have judicial effect. They will be experimental. But we doubt whether tables of rents collected from selected areas will serve any purpose. Rents vary for lands even in the same village from various causes, and the rent for one plot will not certainly be a conclusive evidence for the same for a neighbouring plot. Each case must be decided on its own merits.

THANKS to Mr. Rivers Thompson the petition of the Jains of this town for religious toleration has been listened to. Their religious processions on Saturday last were allowed to pass the Chit-

pore Road without let or hindrance. The Jains of Calcutta consist of two parties, viz., the Setambaris and Digambaries, and both were allowed equal liberty. The Poreshnath festival is a national one of the Jains ; it is maintained by public subscriptions, and some thousands of rupees are spent on this auspicious occasion. The Police arrangements made reflect much credit upon Mr. Wilkins, the Deputy Commissioner. The tram cars were stopped for the sanctioned hours of the processions.

THE FOLLOWING conversations took place in the House of Commons on the subject of local self-government in India :

Mr. Stanhope asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would lay upon the table the correspondence between the Government of India and the various local Governments on Lord Ripon's scheme for the extension of local self-government in India.

The Marquis of Hartington.—The correspondence has not been received officially, but I have already asked that I may be furnished with that which is referred to in the resolution, and with all subsequent correspondence and orders on the subject.

Our own information is that the Secretary of State has advised the Viceroy not to go too fast, and that hence the stress which Lord Ripon laid at Lahore upon the necessity of strict official control from outside and the soft sawder he has offered to the district officer. We may have been wrongly informed, but we cannot deny that the Indian Civilians are a powerful oligarchy, even the Viceroy and Governor-General cannot always hold his ground against their wishes. Remember the fate of Lord Ellenborough !

THE READER will recollect that about two years ago Syud AmirHossein wrote a powerful pamphlet on Mahomedan education, in which he advocated the establishment of a special College for the Mahomedans. This pamphlet it would seem has at last borne fruit. The attention of Lord Ripon was drawn to it, and His Lordship has we believe expressed himself in favour of the idea. TheBengal Government was called upon to report upon the subject, and Mr. Thompson we are glad to learn has strongly backed the proposal of the Syud. His Honor gave a pretty broad hint about it in his reply to the National Mahomedan Association of Bhaugulpore. We congratulate Syud Amir Hossein on the success of his advocacy.

A MEETING of the subscribers to the Souttar Memorial was held at the Town Hall on Friday last. Maharaja Narendra Krishna was voted to the chair. It was resolved that the memorial should take the form of a bust and that the bust be placed in the Town Hall. A small committee was appointed to give effect to the Resolution.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy inspected the 20th Native Infantry at a parade at Rupar. His Excellency addressed the Regiment in the following stirring words :

"Colonel Rogers, it is very gratifying to me to have this opportunity of greeting you and your Regiment on your return from foreign service, and of assuring you in person how thoroughly this Regiment has fulfilled the expectations of the Government of India. You 20th, have shown yourselves worthy to fight beside the choicest troops in the British army, and you have maintained unsullied the honour of the army of India. Your bearing on the 13th of September was all that Government would desire, and your march from your Camp before Tel-el-Kebir to Zag-a-zig has called forth the admiration of all who witnessed it, and throughout the Campaign you and the other Indian Regiments associated with you have shown yourselves to be possessed of the three great qualities of a soldier, courage, endurance and discipline. It has been your good fortune on this occasion to serve under the eye of a son of our gracious sovereign the Queen Empress, and I am confident that the Duke of Connaught will tell Her Majesty how well her Indian soldiers did their duty. I am sure that those who have gone to England to represent this Regiment will receive from Her Majesty the proof of her confidence and regard. I heartily welcome you home, and in the name of the Queen Empress I thank you for your services."

On behalf of the people we endorse the welcome which the Viceroy was graciously pleased to offer to the Regiment.

IT IS amusing to notice how even the most learned among European Orientalists blunder about things Indian. Dr. Monier Williams who has assumed the role of the highest authority on Indian subjects, in a learned paper on the Vaishnava religion, just published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, says : "The sacred Fig-tree of India, which first roots itself deeply in the soil, and then from a single stem sends out innumerable branches, each branch descending to the ground and becoming a new tree." Has any one in India ever seen this marvellous tree, whose branches descend to the ground and become new trees ? or is it the common Bar tree with its aireal roots, which the learned doctor, the highest authority on India, mistook for branches ? Even then, how to make out the new trees ? Dr. Max Muller, in his able and interesting article on "What can India teach us ?" says, "An old Indian Civil Servant, if he begins to describe the marvels of Elephanta or the Tower of Silence, runs the risk of producing a count-out." The sentence reads well, and doubtless produces in the minds of Englishmen a mysterious awe about some wonderful tower of lofty dimensions, covered with antique carvings, and perpetuating the memory of some marvellous tale of byegone times ; but what is it in reality ? It is no tower at all, but a small enclosed space in a deserted place where the Parsi dead are exposed to be devoured by vultures. The English word Tower has called up the phantom, and woe be to the wretch who denies any marvel in this foul spot for the disposal of the dead! There would have been something to say if the so-called tower had held the remains of the dead, but there is nothing but a few vultures awaiting their prey.

WE ARE exceedingly grieved to record the death of Babu Romanath Law, which melancholy event took place last Monday night. He was a prominent citizen of the town, but he was best known as the first, the ablest, and the most successful Native attorney of Calcutta. He was born in 1830, and was therefore in the 53rd year of his age at the time of his death. He received his early education in the Oriental Seminary. He joined the late Hindu College in 1842, where he distinguished himself much by his industry and attainments. He was a senior scholarship-holder. Being of an independent turn of mind he wanted to follow an independent profession, and he selected law. The profession of attorney to the Supreme Court had then been just thrown open to the natives of the country, and he articled himself as a clerk to Mr. Newmarch of the firm of Messrs. Judge Vrignon and Newmarch. In 1857 he passed the examination, and was enrolled as an attorney of the Supreme Court, being the second Native attorney on the rolls, the first having been Babu Banimadhub Banerjea. His old masters wanted to engage his services, but he preferred to carry on independent business, so he opened a firm in conjunction with Mr. Swinhoe under the name and style of Swinhoe and Law. His strong common sense, legal acumen, untiring industry, and gentlemanly manners soon attracted attention and business crowded upon him. Many wealthy native gentlemen of the town and a large number of Hatkhola and Hindusthani merchants became his clients. He was not only their legal adviser but to many of them a personal friend. He first established his reputation by winning the great forgery case against the late Babu Shibkissen Banerjea. He was a sound lawyer, and by his friendly and judicious advice he not unfrequently prevented instead of fostering litigation. He was a friend to the poor and often gave them advice *gratis* and sometimes took up their suits gratuitously. He was the solicitor of the British Indian Association, and advised that body on intricate questions of law. He encouraged our educated young men to enter the profession, and some of our well-known native attorneys, such as Babus Sreenath Chunder and Gonesh Chunder Chunder, were trained by him. He was a friend to education, and in early life he established an English school in Sukea's Street, to which the late Mr. Bethune contributed Rs. 50 a month. He was the soul of the Ahiritollah Bungabidalaya, for which he spared neither money nor labour. His purse was always open to the poor and needy in his neighbourhood. He was a Justice of the Peace and Honorary Magistrate and a member of the late Municipal Corporation of Calcutta. He had a high sense of professional dignity, and as he used to sit now and then on the Police Bench, he made it a point of honor not to practise at the Police Court since his appointment as Honorary Magistrate. His unwearied industry told upon his health, and he had an attack of paralysis in 1878. For two years he abstained from work, but from 1881 he began to resume it gradually. A few days before the last Durga Puja he had a second attack of paralysis, and though he had apparently recovered he suddenly sank on Sunday, and breathed his last on following Monday. A man of liberal education, high professional attainments and reputation, great tact, indefatigable industry and thorough gentlemanly manners, a friend to education and a helper of the poor and helpless he has left a void which can not be easily filled up. As a friend and a member of society his loss can be appreciated by those only who knew him well. Gentle, frank, amiable, and generous his cheering company tended to throw sunshine where there was gloom. His untimely death is mourned by a large circle of relatives, friends and acquaintances.

A MEMORIAL has been submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor signed by some of the leading mercantile firms of Calcutta and the principal native gentlemen of the town and its suburbs, bringing to His Honor's notice the serious inconvenience, trouble and loss, to which those having occasion to cross the line of the Eastern Bengal Railway on the Barrackpore Road at Tallah are subjected, in consequence of the crossing, which is on low level, being frequently closed both day and night, for the passage of trains to and from the Chitpore terminus, or for the shunting of carriages, for several minutes together, sometimes a quarter of an hour. The Memorialists state :

The Barrackpore Road is a main artery of communication between the town and the suburbs, and this obstruction just at the entrance of the North Suburbs is a source of great inconvenience to the people. When the crossing is closed there is a block of the road traffic—carts, bullocks, carriages, men, women and children, all come to a stand-still, and it may be easily conceived that there may be many in the crowd to whom time is money or whose time may be life to others. It is observable that when the clearance commences there is sometimes such a rush for the first exit that there is much liability to accident.

All this inconvenience, trouble, loss and liability to accident may, however, be obviated, if the Eastern Bengal Railway Company will make an over-bridge for the accommodation of the road traffic such as exists in Howrah. The Chitpore terminus of the Railway has brought to it considerable increase of traffic and profits, and it is therefore reasonable that the Railway Company should be required to provide an over-bridge for the sake of public convenience.

In 1878 some of the present memorialists represented to Government the serious obstruction to traffic caused by low level crossings of the Chitpore terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway, and they were informed in reply (Letter of Col. Nicolls, Secretary to the Government of Bengal P. W. D. No. 311 C. dated 5th March 1878, to the address of Messrs, Turner Morrison & Co.,) that "if necessary the question will be reconsidered after the contemplated alterations have had fair trial." The alterations proposed were thus set forth in the report of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways :

A complete alteration of system will, however, be effected almost immediately by the opening of the tramway bridge over the canal ; all the Eastern Bengal Railway lines will stop short of the Chitpore road, and the main line of the tramway will alone be carried across the thoroughfare, so that no more obstruction will then be caused here than at any other of the tramway crossing in Town, notably that of the Hooghly Bridge approach road. I hope that under these circumstances His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will allow the new arrangements to have a fair trial, as an over-bridge is at the best a very inconvenient remedy."

Three years have elapsed since the date of this communication, but Your Memorialists regret to state that far from there being any improvement the inconvenience and hardship to the public in connection with the crossing on the Barrackpore Road have increased owing to the increasing traffic of the Railway.

The Memorialists accordingly pray that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will be pleased to issue needful orders for the construction of a bridge over the crossing on the Barrackpore Road by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

We can bear personal testimony to the truth of the complaint made by the memorialists. The inconvenience caused by the present arrangement is really very serious. We are surprised that although three years have elapsed since it was brought to the notice of Government nothing has been done to remedy the complaint. A contemporary seems to think that possibly the delay is due to the circumstance that the Government is about to purchase the line, but this we

submit is not a valid excuse. It is a disgrace that the Government should have sat so long with folded arms without removing a public grievance so loudly complained of. We do hope that Mr. Thompson will lend a kind ear to this long-standing complaint of the Calcutta and suburban public.

THE HOOGHLY BRIDGE at Chinsurah as the reader is aware has been determined upon by Government, and nothing can now alter its decision. The original plan has been altered, and it will be now made a Railway bridge pure and simple. This is much to be regretted. We do not see any reason why the Bridge should not be made conducive to the general convenience of the public, that is to say why way should not be provided for foot-passengers as well as carriages. We have before us a memorial submitted by certain inhabitants of Hooghly, 24-Pergunnahs, and Nuddea, urging the necessity of providing such a road-way upon the Bridge. The memorialists state :

That your Honor's memorialists beg to submit, that where bridges on a grand scale have been constructed, roadways for passengers, carriages &c have invariably been allowed.

That if along with the railway line, a roadway for passengers carriages &c be also constructed over the bridge, it will not only develop the material resources of the adjoining localities by imparting a healthy impetus to local trade, but will also, to a great extent, improve the general condition of the districts of Hooghly, 24-Parganahs, and Nuddea.

That your Honor's memorialists beg leave to suggest that if a toll were levied on all travellers, carriages, carts, animals &c that may pass by the roadway prayed for it would be gladly paid by the people, in consideration of the immense advantages they are sure to derive, the time they are to gain, and the troubles they are to be spared, and thus it will be an ever fruitful source of revenue to Government.

We fully sympathize with the prayer of the memorialists. It is true that the construction of the road-way suggested will cause additional expenditure, but the interest on the capital outlay will, we feel persuaded, be more than covered by the tolls which the public will willingly pay. We earnestly hope that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will take this memorial into his favourable consideration.

SOME OF OUR morning contemporaries have raised a tempest in a tea-pot. They are angry because two native Commissioners have been elected members of the Town Council for two European wards Nos. 16 and 17. The contention lay between Babu Kanyelal Dey, Rai Bahadur, and Mr. Gasper for Ward No. 16, and Rev. K. M. Bannerjea and the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds for Ward No. 17. Babu Kanyelal Dey has been Commissioner for Ward No. 16 from the establishment of the new Corporation and has always commanded the largest number of votes. He is a sanitarian of high repute and his advice in the sanitary administration of the town cannot but be highly useful. On that ground we believe he was elected a member of the Town Council. As for the non-election of Mr. Reynolds for Ward No. 17 we think it is sufficient to say that he has been elected a member of the Town Council as a member for the whole town. There are two members for the whole town, and the two extra members elected are one native Commissioner and one European Commissioner. It will be thus seen that there was no race-feeling in the matter.

IT HAS BEEN BROUGHT to our notice that the Collector of Calcutta has discontinued the old practice of serving individual notices upon payers of Government rent in the town for the realization of rents. A general notice is published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, notifying the dates within which the rents must be paid in for certain survey blocks, in default fines are levied. Now the poorer classes of the people do not read the *Calcutta Gazette*, and it is very hard that they should be subjected to penalties for delay in the payment of the rents, which is by no means wilful. We see no reason why the old practice of serving individual notices should be discontinued. We have made enquiries on the subject and we are told that the notices have not been discontinued. On the other hand we are assured by those, who have made the complaint to us, that they did not receive the notices and question. We hope Mr. Goodricke will have the goodness to look into the matter.

THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION of prizes to the pupils of the Albert College on Tuesday last was an interesting ceremony. The assembly was graced by some of the leading native gentlemen of the town, Maharaja Narendrakrishna presiding. The able and amiable Rector, Babu Krishnabehari Sen M. A., read the annual report, after which the prizes and scholarships were distributed, and the Maharaja delivered an appropriate address, short and sweet. At intervals Bengali songs were sung by the boys of the music class conducted by Babu Baikantnath Bose, who also delivered an interesting address on the teaching of music in this College and on the translation of the National Authem. The ceremony was wound up by a stirring and humorous address in Bengali by Babu Keshub Chunder Sen.

WE HAVE received from the Press Commissioner's Office a comparative statement of Indian Salt revenue. The statement we must confess is not very explicit. We wish the return of each province had been given separately; the public would have then been able to see what have been the financial effects of the reduction of the duty upon the different provinces respectively. We however give the figures as we have received them :

BENGAL.

	1878-79.		1879-80.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Mds.	Rs	Mds	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
April ...	... 484	15,08	617	17,59	589	16,79	612	12.24
May ...	... 751	23,31	689	19,68	759	21,70	648	12,86
June ...	... 749	23,31	805	23,05	799	22.89	844	16 98
July ..	... 800	24,89	913	26,07	896	25,70	869	17,37
August ...	... 893	25,52	911	26,05	963	27,61	815	16,31

INLAND CUSTOMS.

	1878-79.		1879-80.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
April ...	... 421	11,39	466	11,48	560	13,63	659	13,03
May ..	... 388	10,51	493	12,15	593	14,56	449	8,76
June ...	... 434	11,70	424	10,46	513	12,61	561	10,98
July ...	... 267	7,25	328	8,17	333	8,26	308	6,22
August ...	... 159	3,96	167	4,17	267	6,66	332	6,61

MADRAS.

	1878 79.		1879-80.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
April ..	... 431	10,80	504	12,60	445	11,14	567	11,34
May ..	... 420	10,41	503	12,79	485	12,11	567	11,34
June ...	.. 503	12,69	476	11,98	450	11,26	448	10,96
July ...	... 430	10,76	488	12 05	519	12,95	533	10,67
August ...	... 421	10,53	400	10 01	467	11,69	481	9,62
September	... 489	12,24	480	11,99	452	11,29		
October ...	... 533	13,36	513	12,82	509	12,74		
November	... 560	13,99	512	12,80	482	12,04		
December	.. 528	13,31	550	13,71	583	14,58		
January ...	.. 582	14,57	542	18,58	441	13,59		
February...	... 469	11,75	559	13 98	577	14,44		
March ...	... 605	15,13	683	17,00	695	15,70		

BOMBAY.

	1878-79.		1879-80.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
April ...	... 475	11,63	581	13,98	643	16,07	1,049	20,99
May ...	... 714	17,54	698	17.32	918	22,95	978	19 55
June ..	... 496	12,32	411	10,18	265	6,64	232	4,65
July ...	.. 70	1,67	114	2,86	81	2,02	75	1,49
August ...	.. 36	83	55	1,37	67	1,66	67	1,34
September	... 100	2,48	147	3,67	111	2,79		
October...	.. 250	6,09	305	7,62	278	6 94		
November	... 564	13,68	436	10.91	477	11,94		
December	... 547	13,33	468	11,69	482	12,05		
January...	... 388	9,53	466	11 59	401	10,02		
February	.. 433	10 76	490	12,26	413	10,32		
March ...	... 557	13,92	579	14,45	595	12,80		

BRITISH BURMA.

	1878-79.		1179-80.		1181-82.		1882-83.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
April ...	... 85	8	76	14	84	17	70	5
May ...	... 74	16	30	18	206	46	168	40
June ..	... 53	10	60	8	70	19	79	59
July ..	... 37	6	127	7	153	2	4	63
August ...	... 73	10	115	17	...	12	33	71

It will be seen from the above that in the Bengal Presidency the reduction of duty far from stimulating increased consumption shews diminished consumption. But the statement relating to Bengal is too sweeping. It includes all the provinces comprised in the Bengal Presidency. We think it would be better if in future the different provinces of the Bengal Presidency were shewn separately. In Madras there has been increased consumption ; this was expected. The duty in Madras and Bombay was certainly high, and ought to have been reduced, but we still adhere to our opinion that the reduction of duty in Bengal was a wanton sacrifice of revenue.

THE REPORT of the Albert College discloses an important fact, which ought to be made known for the information of the authorities of our schools generally. A music class has been opened in the Albert College and also in the Sanskrit College chiefly through the exertions and liberality of Raja Showrendra Mohun Tagore Mus. Doc. Lessons in Music are regularly given, and their examination was held last year, the results being reported favourably by Babu Baikantnath Bose, himself an expert. The Bengali translation of the National Anthem rendered and set to Indian music by Raja Showrendra Mohun Tagore, was sung for the first time in a public school at the last exhibition of the Albert College. It had a pleasing effect.

WE HAVE received the following letter in contradiction to that of Babu Bejoykissen Mukerjea, which we published in our last :

In his letter published in your last issue Baboo Bejoykissen Mookerjee states that "as a matter of fact opportunities have been and are allowed to rate-payers to throw the names of persons recommended to be commissioners and objections are heard and decided by local officers as well as Government." This is however not the fact. On no one occasion within the last fifteen years were the payers or any number of them asked their opinion as to the fitness or otherwise of a nominee for a Municipal Commissionership. Every one of the commissioners who now hold office or who held office within the last fifteen years were nominated either by Baboo Joykissen or Baboo Bejoykissen. In many cases neither the rate-payers nor the other resident commissioners knew anything of the nomination, but each of these two gentlemen managed to keep themselves informed almost on every occasion of the names of the nominees submitted by the other, and whenever one of them wanted to oppose a nomination made by the other he got up a petition signed by a number of rate-payers of his party opposing the nomination. The public officers were puzzled what to do and made their selection at random. This is very far from allowing the rate-payers to know the names of the nominees and to object to the same. The statement made by you as to the practice followed in appointing Commissioners is therefore quite correct, and I am surprised that Baboo Bejoykissen in trying to support an unfortunate circular has made statements which are quite misleading. The two instances he has given are of the nature I have hinted above. But there are some statements made with reference to them which are not correct. Allow me to state them below *seriatim* :

1. Mr. Pellew did not come to Utterparah in 1878 for the purpose of enquiring into the character of the nominees. He was at the time in camp at Utterparah on his winter tour and took up the question as he could decide it best on the spot.

2 Mr. Pellew sent notices only to Baboo Joykissen and Baboo Bejoykissen and to none else, and he discussed the matter privately with Baboo Joykissen and his son on the one hand and Baboo Bejoykissen and two or three other Commissioners in his lead on the other.

3. Government did not reject the nomination of Baboo Koylash Chunder Mookerjee by reason of the objections submitted by certain rate-payers. He was held by the Commissioner to be fully qualified to be a Municipal Commissioner, but he was not appointed because his appointment would have in the opinion of Government given a large preponderence to the party of Baboo Joykissen.

SARAT CHUNDER CHATTERJEE.

Utterparah, 24th November. 1882.

The controversy must stop here. We cannot make room for further correspondence.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN THE WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—Dr. G. Saunders, C.B., late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission, writes :—"I have used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children." Dr. Stavely King, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, writes :—"I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of Mesenteric and Pulmonary Tubercle, and in the Atrophic Diseases of children." Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes :—"I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oil, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77 Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 25th November, 1882.

Nothing of importance has during the week under review transpired in our commercial markets either in Imports or Exports. The same quiet tone continued to prevail throughout the period.

In piece-goods transactions have rather been limited and confined chiefly to grey descriptions, prices having a downward tendency.

Imports—yarn has been in less enquiry and a small quantity of 40s. found buyers at easier rates, whilst country manufactured low counts continued to be in request at rates tending upwards.

Exports —Indigo—there were four public sales and about 7,000 chests were sold consisting of European and Native marks. The former at Rs. 240 to Rs. 260 per maund, and the latter Rs. 100 to Rs. 200.

Tea.—11,000 chests were offered at the public sale held on the 23rd instant. All found buyers except about a thousand chests. There was less animation than at the last sale.

In Oil Seeds nothing of importance has transpired.

Jute continues to find buyers, but in consequence of heavy arrivals prices have no longer a tendency to rise.

Monetary.—There has been no change in this market. Previous rates for interest and discount continues.

Government Securities were in less enquiry, but prices varied frequently, and were at the close as follows :—

4 per cent ..... 99-11 to 99-12
4 half per cent.....106- to 106-4

In Joint Stock Shares transactions were confined within narrow limits and Jute in and Press stocks there was no animation in the market.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
P. Job Esqr., Koongal.....	3	5	0
Kumar Bhooban Runjun Mookerjea, Lucknow	20	0	0
Rai Shatab Chand Nahar Bahadoor. Azeemgunge....	6	10	0
Babu Ishan Chunder Mitter, Hooghly	5	0	0
,, Chunder Narain Goopta, Jamtara	20	0	0
,, Gopal Chunder Mookerjea, Arrareah.....	20	0	0
,, Jadoo Nath Chatterjea, Cooch Behar.....	3	5	0
,, Peary Mohun Bose, Durbhanga.....	13	4	0
,, Doorgadas Nundee, Modhoobani.....	10	0	0
,, Gonesh Chunder Tripathi, Ranchee.....	6	10	0
,, Rajendro Nath Ghose, Nowgong.....	13	4	0
,, Debendro Coomar Roy Chowdry, Baripore...	13	4	0
,, Hurisaran Moitra, Rungpore	13	4	0
,, Gopal Chunder Sen, Burdwan.....	10	0	0
,, Herombonarayan Roy, Lakhyanath.....	13	2	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*November* 22, 1882.

GENERAL—14th Nov—The services of Baboo Parbutty Churn Roy, Supdt of Dearah Survey and Settlement, Dacca, are placed at the displ of the Board of Revenue for employment on special duty.

The under-mentioned officers have been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extensions of furlough for the periods mentioned opposite their names :—

Mr J C Price, Magte and Colr, Chumparan, 3 months. Mr F H McLaughlin, Dist and Sess Judge, Backergunge, 18 days.

Mr R Cornish, Asst Magte and Colr, 10 months.

The special leave for six months granted to Mr R L Mangles, VC, Member, Board of Revenue, 27th Feb last, has been converted by H M's Secy of State for India into furlough on medl certificate for one year.

Baboo Rajendro Nath Ghose, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Rajshahye, to have tempy charge of the Nowgong divn of that dist, until relieved by Baboo Chunder Coomar Dutt.

Moulvi Mahomed, Depy Magte and Depy Colr in charge of the Kissoregunge divn of the Mymensing dist, is transfd to the Sudder Station of that dist.

Baboo Kasi Kinker Sen, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Tipperah, is transfd to Mymensing, and to have charge of the Kissoregunge Divn of that dist.

Mr H Thompson, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, is posted to the Sudder Station of the dist of Tipperah.

The services of the following officers are placed temply at the displ of the Board of Revenue for employment on special duty :—

Mr H M Tobin, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Monghyr.

Mr D J Macpherson, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Seetamurhee Mozufferpore.

Mr F W B'adcock, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, 24-Perghs, to Act in first gde of Jt-Magtes and Depy Colrs, from 12th inst.

POLICE—21st Nov—The services of Mr A E C Bolst, Dist Supdt of Police, on furlough, are placed at the displ of the Govt of India in the Home Dept for employment in Assam.

Mr R W Keown, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Moorshedabad, is transfd to Mymensing, from date he joined that dist.

Mr B L Gupta, Presdy Magte, Calcutta, leave for two months from 21st inst.

Baboo Isser Chunder Mitter, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, to act as Presdy Magte, Calcutta, during absence of Mr B L Gupta.

Mr J A Bourdillon, Inspr-Genl of Registration, in deputn as Depy Supdt of Census Operations, Bengal, leave for one month, from 1st Dec next.

Col W T Fagan, Offg Persl Asst to the Inspr-Genl of Police to act as a Dy Inspr-Genl of Police, during absence of Col W, R Gordon.

Mr A V Kuyvett, Dist Supdt of Police, Jessore, to be Persl Asst to the Inspr-Genl of Police, vice Maj A W Wilkinson.

Mr Kuyvett leave for three months from date he may be relieved of his duties at Jessore.

Mr G A Grierson to act in first gde of Jt-Magte and Depy Colrs in the Dist of Patna from date he joined that dist.

Baboo Abinash Chunder Mullick, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, is posted to the dist of the 24-Perghs, and to have charge of the Bassirhat divn of that dist from date he joined that apptmt.

The services of Baboo Kaylash Chunder Ghose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Midnapore, are placed at the displ of the P W D of this Govt.

The services of Asst Surn Benod Behari Dass in medl charge of the charitable dispy at Kurigram, in Rungpore, are placed at the displ of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept.

EDUCATION—21st Nov—Mr J G Ritchie, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr of Nuddea, to be a member of the Dist School Committee of that dist, vice Mr W H M Gun, transfd.

OPIUM—17th Nov—Mr C L Harrison, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Chuprah Behar Agency, returned to duty on the afternoon of 12th Oct, 1882.

FORESTS—21st Nov—Baboo Sree Dhur Chuckerbutty, Forest Ranger in the Buxar Divn, to have tempy charge of the Julpigoree Forest Divn, from date Mr R L Heinig, Offg Asst Consvr of Forests, made over charge and relieved by Mr A R Grant, Depy Consvr.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—20th Nov—Mr H Thompson, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Tipperah, is vested with the powers of a Magte of the seed class.

Baboo Jogendro Nath Mookerjee, jr, MA and BL, is to act as a Munsif in Jessore, and to be ordinarily stationed at Satkhira, during absence of Baboo Bhuban Mohan Ghose.

Mr G A Grierson, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Patna, is vested with the powers of a Magte, first class, and with powers under secs 222 and 521 of the Code of Crml Procedure.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Wanted for Goalpara District 2 qualified Sub-overseers, Salary rupees 50 including horse allowance, with a prospect of increase.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 15th December next.

None need apply who has not experience in the Ordinary departmental works and is not practical Surveyor, and Leveller.

DURGA DAS DAS,
Dhubri, } District Engineer, Goalpara
23rd November, 1882, } District.

NOTICE.

Wanted an estimator able to check quantities and calculations in estimates from drawings—must be competent as well to carry on the current work of a clerk.

Apply to Divisional Superintendent of works Bhaugulpur.

KISSENGUNGE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

There will be an Agricultural Exhibition and a general fair at Kissengunge in the District of Purneah under the patronage of the Collector of the District. The exhibition will commence on the 15th of January and last for 10 days. Prizes will be given for the District produce of all kinds including plough cattle and ponies and also for ploughing.

Shop-keepers from all parts of the District of Purneah and from other Districts are invited to attend the fair. Sheds at the expense of Exhibition Committee will be provided for them and no tolls on sales will be levied.

GOSSIEN DASS DUTT,
Sub-Divisional Officer, Kissengunge.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. Sealed Tenders in P. W. D. Form No. 7 m. to be had at the Executive Engineer's Office, Dacca or at the Executive Engineer's Office 3rd Calcutta Division, accompanied by earnest money amounting to Rs. 200 only for the construction of the Dak Bangalow and its out offices at Goalundo, will be received by the Executive Engineer Dacca Division up to 12 O'clock noon of the 29th Instant.

2. The Plan and Estimate can be seen at the Executive Engineer's office at Dacca and further particulars can be had on application. A copy of the estimate can also be seen at the office of the Executive Engineer 1st Calcutta Division.

3. The Tenders will state the percentage above or below the estimate, rates at which they can undertake the work and also the time they will take to complete it after receipt of orders.

4 The successful tenderer will have to deposit Ten per cent. of the amount contracted for, for the due fulfilment of his contract and the earnest money of all others will be returned.

5. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. SILL, C. E.
Executive Engineer,
Dacca Division.

Dacca 14th November 1882.

BUDDHISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

WITH AN APPENDIX ON NIRVANA BY
NISIKANTHA CHATTOPADHYA.
London Printed by Annie Besant and Charles Bradlough.
PRICE 3 ANNAS INCLUDING POSTAGE.
Apply to J. C. Banerjee, Manager, Canning Library, Calcutta.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE
AT THE LIBRARY OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,

No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,
LATELY PUBLISHED.

Yoga Aphorisms of Patanjali, fasc. II
Apastamba Srauta Sutra, fasc. IV
Nirukt, a fasc. V and VI
Chaturvarga Chintamani, fasc. XXXIX

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Sanskrit Series.	Rs.	As.
Atharvana Upanishads, (Sans.)fasc. I—V at /10 each...	3	2
AsvalayanaGrihyaSutra,(Sans.)fasc. I—IV at /10 each	2	8
Agni Purana, (Sans.) fasc. I—XIV at /10 each ...	8	12
Aitareya Aranyaka of the Rig Veda, (Sans.) fasc. I—V at /10 each ...	3	2
Aphorisms of Sandilya, (English) fasc. I ...	0	10
Aphorisms of the Vedanta, (Sans.) fasc. III—XIII at /10 each ...	6	14
Brahma Sutras, (English) fasc. I ...	1	0
Bhamati, (Sans.) fasc. I—VIII at /10 each ...	5	0
Brihat Aranyaka Upanishad, (Sans.) fasc. II—IV, VI—IX at /10 each ..	4	6
Ditto (English) fasc. II—III at /10 each ..	1	4
Brihat Samhita, (Sans.)fasc. I—III, V-VII at /10 each	3	12
Chaitanya-Chandrodaya Nataka, (Sans.) fasc. II—III at/10 each ...	1	4
Chaturvarga Chintamani, (Sans.) fasc. I—XXXIX at /10 each ..	24	6
ChhandogyaUpanishad,(Sans.)fasc. I and IV at /10 each	1	4
Ditto (English,) fasc. I and II at /10 each	1	4
Categories of the Nyaya Philosophy, (Sans.) fasc. II ..	0	10
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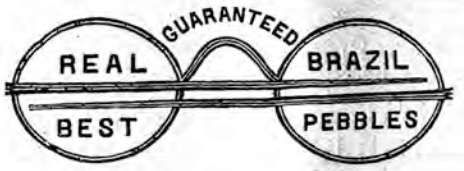

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